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Vaisakha 13, 1887 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 3, 1965/Vaisakha 13, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Obscene Films

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*1120. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 593 on the 21st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government or the State Governments have examined the adequacy of the existing laws to check or prevent the public exhibition of obscene films and posters;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to induce the film industry itself to evolve a code of conduct in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, no film can be exhibited unless it has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by the Board of Film Censors. The Board ensures that the films certified by it do not contain any obscene scenes which will lower the moral standards of those who see it. The question of amending Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code in order to bring "indecent" film posters and advertisements under its purview is being examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Law and it will take some time before it is finalised.

(c) The Government have reconstituted the Informal Committee for Precensorship of Film Material including film posters, stills, press publicity as well as the film material in respect of foreign films, with effect from 24-2-1965, under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors. The Committee has nine members out of which 7 members represent different sections of the film industry and 2 members have been added to represent public sentiments.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: While it is not our purpose to constrict or limit or inhibit the artistic expression through any aesthetic forms, we should like to know very much whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter and whether Government have evolved any definite thinking in the matter of what is obscene.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am glad that this question has been asked. The State Governments are being consulted. Actually, we have various rules and long ones at that, in connection with this. For instance, Rule 1B defines it as what seeks to:

"(i) extenatue vicious or immoral acts;

(ii) undermine the accepted canons of decency,

(iii) depict vice or immorality as attractive,

(iv) cast a halo of success or glory round the vicious or immoral.".

Similarly, we have rules 1C and 1D. But these are all rules only. As the hon. Member knows, we have to see to it that statutory provision is made, and for that reason, the Home Ministry is being consulted, and they are in touch with the Law Ministry. We are also trying to hurry it up but it looks as though it will take some little time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government are aware of the various artistic forms of aesthetic expression, abroad in different countries, and whether in considering to define what is obscene Government have taken into consideration what is considered obscene in other countries also, and whether they are prepared to say for sure today that there are obscene films which are permitted or which can under the statutes be restricted?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This is a word which has not yet been fully defined in any country or any language, and I think that it will be extremely difficult for us to find an exact definition.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the Sarva Sewa Sangh has ever sought the help of Government in stopping the exhibition of obscene posters, and if so, what help was given to the Sangh by Government?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We did receive letters from the Sewa Sangh as well as some other organisations. As I have announced previously in this House, these posters are the concern of the State Governments, and we have repeatedly drawn their attention to this question.

Shri Ranga: I am glad that among the definitions given for obscenity, one relates to anything that violates the accepted canons or standards of decency. May I know whether the hon. Ministers and the top officials take the trouble at any time to see these pictures as they come and as are being produced here first of all, to satisfy themselves that some of them or many of them do not violate the accepted standards of decency, and whether in particular they have seen the picture called 'Sangam' and if so, whether they have given any thought to what is shown therein?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: For the information of the hon. Leader, I may say that there are roughly 146 films produced in South India, about 123 in Bombay and 70-80 in Bengal. I am sure he does not expect us to see everyone of them. Speaking for myself, I have not see **Sangam**. That Committee is dealing with it.

Shri Ranga: It would be worth your while to see some of these from time to time.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Government have two sets of principles in judging pictures, one for the Indian pictures and the other for the western pictures? May I tell you that while a simple amorous dalliance between two young souls depicted in Indian pictures is a taboo, there is a profusion of it in western pictures, and when the western pictures are exhibited in our picture houses, they are overcrowded because people want to find out for themselves the prerogatives of western lovers on the celluloid? In the context of that....

Mr. Speaker: I am grateful for the information he is giving....

Shri Hem Barua: I want to enlighten you. You are very profound in political and constitutional matters, but in these matters, I want to enlighten you.

Mr. Speaker: I am thankful for the information. But what does he want to know from the Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of that, what steps have Government taken to obliterate the difference in standards of judgment between the two?

Shri Ranga: Quite a number of them ought not to be allowed.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The hon. Member is aware that there are some films classified for universal exhibition and some are for adults. It is likely that many of the western pictures to which he refers, are classified 'A'. But that apart, the posters may also be kept in mind.

Mr. Speaker: What he means to say is that there are two standards. It is natural that the assessment of an obscene picture in other countries might be different from our own.

Shri Ranga: Naturally so.

Mr. Speaker: When they do not classify a picture as obscene and when it is brought here, does the Board assess it on our own standards or accepts the assessment made in the other country?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is a lot of cutting even in those films. Even there, the Board exercises its judgment with regard to obscenity.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether Government is prepared to meet adequately the flood of requests from America and several western countries for financial aid which are bound to come seeing the sheer affluence depicted in Indian films?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is no such thing; it is just a statement.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I clarify my question?

Mr. Speaker: No. Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why has this question been passed over so soon?

Mr. Speaker: Because it is obscene!

Detention of Fishing Boats in Singapore

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*1121. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Singapore Fish Merchants Association protested on the 19th March, 1965 in Singapore that 70 fishermen and seven boats had been detained by Indian Authorities;

(b) whether a legal notice has been served on the same day on the Indian High Commission in Singapore by the Fishermen Association for the release of fishermen and their boats;

(c) whether they have been detained for security checks; and

(d) the action Government propose to take regarding the problem of Malaysians fishing in non-traditional waters close to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Government had received a letter from the General Secretary Singapore Marine Products Workers Union for the release of some of the boats detained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of Malaysia have been requested through our High Commissioner to prevent their unauthorized fishing boats entering Indian territorial waters.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Because of the Indonesian confrontation, Malaysian boats are now coming in the neighbourhood of India. If by chance they slip into Indian territorial waters, what action do Government propose to take with respect to those boats?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It has been customary in this House only to give facts and not hypothetical answers. What action we shall take with respect to a certain boat we shall decide then. So far as these baots are concerned, we detain them and question their crew. When we are sure that there are no *mala fides* and they have come in by mistake, we let them go.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know if the use of motor boats and also most modern nets by the Malaysian fishermen pose a problem for the Indian community living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, whether Government propose to enter into a gentleman's agreement with Malaysia which has the best of friendly relations with India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned in the reply to the question, we have asked them to prevent these violations.

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: May I know if there is any political significance attached to these fishing operations in Indian territorial waters?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No political significance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार ने कभी मलयेशिया से यह पूछा है कि कितनी तादाद में वह मछलियां यहां से पकड़ ले जाते हैं, और इसके लिये वे भारत सरकार को कुछ पे करते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : गलती से वह यहां आ गये और पकड़ कर ले गये । तादाद का तो इस में कोई सवाल नहीं होता ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 1136 may also be taken up.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप देख लीजिये यह रिट्रेंचमेंट का सवाल है ।

आयुध कारखानों में छंटनी

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*1122 { **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह** : **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुध कारखानों में काम कर रहे 35 प्रतिशत असैनिक कर्मचारियों की छंटनी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें अन्य नौकरियों में खपाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about 1136?

Shri Ranga: Does the answer to (a) mean that no retrenchment is being effected or that 35 per cent is not effected?

Mr. Speaker: That the Members can ask now.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : यह जो मन्त्री महोदय ने 'नहीं' में जवाब दिया है, हो सकता है कि 35 परसेन्ट न हों, लेकिन जैसी मेरी इत्तला है साढ़े पांच सौ आदमियों के लगभग हटाये गये हैं । उनमें से काफी कारीगर हैं और अपने अपने हुनर के माहिर हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको हटाने का कारण वर्क लोड की कमी है या कोई और कारण है जिसकी वजह से उनको हटाया गया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may make it clear that no retrenchment of regular employees of ordnance factories has taken place, nor is there any proposal to retrench them now or in the near future. The regular employees come to more than one lakh. We have no proposal to retrench them at all. But some casual employees taken for specific jobs in clothing factories like stichers and others have been retrenched. Their number comes to 583. Most of them are from the clothing factories, because the production of clothing has increased three-fold in certain factories and four times in certain others, so that we have got sufficient stock.

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : इसमें मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था कि वह रेगुलर थे या नहीं । मेरा खुद ही कहना है कि जो कैजुअल थे उनको आपने हटाया है । जिन आदमियों के बारे में मैंने पूछा है और जिन के बारे में आपने जवाब नहीं दिया है, वह सारे के सारे अपने हुनर के माहिर थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको वहां से हटाने के बाद, विशेष तौर पर जब हमारी पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हो रही है, तब जो पांच आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज हम ने खोली हैं उनमें आप उनको खपाने की स्थिति में है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, even these casual workers we are trying to absorb in alternative employment.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यदि आपने छंटनी करना आवश्यक ही समझा है तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो पंचमांगी आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं उनको निकाला जाये!

Shri A. M. Thomas: General satisfaction has been expressed on the floor of this House that the ordnance factories have been working satisfactorily. I do not know how the hon. Member makes this insinuation.

Shri Ranga: Question. It is not an insinuation.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, as far as the new ordnance factories are concerned, we have given directions that only after absorbing those who are rendered surplus in these establishments, as also in the EME workshops and Vehicle Workshops, additional employment can be provided.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मन्त्री महोदय ने पंचमांगियों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know what concrete step the Ministry has taken to provide alternative jobs? Have they approached any other Ministries or other establishments?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that there has not been any retrenchment of regular employees in the ordnance factories. Even with regard to the casual employees, when the workload increases in these other branches, of course, they will again be absorbed. This practice was adopted even previously. It is not a matter of recent development or anything like that. Though we have no obligation to provide them with alternative employment, we are trying to find alternative employment for these people.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आयुध कारखाने में काम करने वाले इन अनियमित अर्थात् इरेगुलर लोगों का आपने हवाला दिया, जिनको समय समय पर छांट कर फिर ले लिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन 583 या उसके आसपास आदमियों में से आपने कितनों को निकालने का निश्चय कर लिया है और उनको निकालने के बाद आप उनको फिर लेने की स्थिति में कब हो सकेंगे । क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसी स्कीम है ;

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that as far as the regular employees are concerned....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why should he answer a question which I have not asked?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to casual employees, I have given the answer. The number is 583 from the clothing factories at Avadi, Shajahanpur, etc.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, whether Government have re-employed them in some other place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some have been re-employed.. *(Interruptions.)*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि 583 आदमियों को छांट दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग कब से सर्विस कर रहे थे और क्या उनको कोई मुआवजा दिया जायेगा और जब तक उनको पुनः काम पर नहीं लिया जाता क्या उन्हें कुछ धन राशि देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब, उन्होंने कहा कि वह कैजुअल थे । जब उनके लिये कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो कैसे उनको मुआवजा मिल सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह पिछले कितने दिनों से सर्विस में थे ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हथियार बनाने के कारखाने हैं क्या उनमें यूनियनें भी काम करती हैं, और क्या इस प्रकार के भी कारखाने हैं जिनमें वामपन्थी साम्यवादी यूनियनें भी काम कर रही हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that I need answer that question.

Shri Kapur Singh: This question must be answered.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the employees are concerned, they are generally members of the two federations. One is the Defence Employees Federation and the other is the National Workers' Federation. Most of the unions are affiliated to one or the other of these two federations and both these federations are recognised.

Shri Ranga: Would the hon. Minister be good enough to say in explanation of what he said—he said that it was an insinuation when Mr. Siddhanti put his supplementary question—whether it is not a fact that one at least of the trade union leaders operating among the ordnance factories had to be detained because of certain malpractices which were noticed in the NEFA front by our troops and which were traced to this gentleman and the union that he has been leading?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Disciplinary action had been taken against a few persons and they had been removed from service also.

Shri Ranga: He is still in detention and he is influential among the labour in that factory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that there was no possibility of retrenchment of regular employees of the ordnance factories and he also mentioned the EME workshop. Is it a fact that nearly 600 workers of the EME workshops had been served notice on 1-5-1965 and their notice period is going to expire on 31-5-1965 and may I know whether, in view of the situation that has developed recently at our borders, the Government will reconsider the whole position and ban retrenchment once and for all till the aggressors are cleared of our soil?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This supplementary does not really arise out of this question. I think it arises out of Question No. 1136. Even then I shall answer that question. It is true that notices had been issued to the employees of....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should answer the question and not say something else.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he put that supplementary then? I am allowing him to answer that, though it was not relevant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us have the answer to the question, Sir.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Notices have not been issued to the employees of the EME workshops. Notices have been issued only as against those vehicle depot employees who are below 600 in number. They were first given notices up to 31st December; then it was extended up to 31st March; now the period has been extended up to 31st May. We are considering their case. As I have already indicated, we are trying to absorb them in alternative places. We have forwarded their names to the Adjutant-General for absorption in various factories if possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether in view of the present situation.....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered as much as he could.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My main question was whether in view of the present situation, when this feeling of insecurity is being created among the employees....

Mr. Speaker What he proposes to do, he has answered.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Government are going to ban it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may add that this surplus arises out of the policy in respect of the vehicles: that is to say, vehicles which have been in existence for seven years or which have run 35,000 miles should be discarded because they are not worthwhile. Because of the recent developments, it is all the more reason why we should have newer vehicles, and if necessary other civilian vehicles also should be used. All the same, we are trying to absorb those people also. A Committee is going into the question of absorbing those people who have been rendered surplus from the EME workshops Although there is no specific terms of reference for that committee, we will see how many of these 600 people have been able to be absorbed and we will examine their cases.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We learn that a committee has been set up to go into the details. I want to know whether the Government propose to retrench further the casual labour before the committee brings out its report.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a case of casual labour. Casual labour was in the case of the ordnance factories. Their case has not been referred to this committee. What has been referred to this committee is the case of those employees who have been rendered surplus in the EME workshops, because we want to reorganise the workshops and try to see whether we will be able to absorb them and so on.

Joint Management Councils

***1123. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Management Councils have been established in all the public sector projects;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether this system has improved the labour management relations; and

(d) if so, whether there are no disputes pending at present when these councils are working?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). According to the recommendations of the Third Five Year Plan and the Indian Labour Conference, Joint Management Councils are to be set up only in such under-

takings in which conditions exist for their successful working and which are willing to set up these Councils. At present they are working in 36 such establishments in the Public Sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Disputes in the case of six units have ben reported. Out of which three are in the public sector and three in the private sector.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Minister has stated that disputes are still lying with the Joint Management Councils, I would like to know whether the Joint Management Councils have been able to bring about better relations with labour.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already stated that the appointment of these Councils has been able to bring about peaceful conditions and good industrial relations. But with regard to disputes which I mentioned in respect of six units, they are disputes relating to bonus, wages, etc., which are not to be discussed by the Joint Management Councils.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know whether the Joint Management Councils are elected bodies or whether the members of the council are nominated by the Government from among the workers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The most representative union will nominate their representatives and the management will nominate their representatives, and in equal number they are represented on that body.

Shri Oza: Is the Government aware of the opinion of the Indian National Trade Union Congress that this scheme has utterly failed, and, if so, in view of that, will the Government give top priority to workers' education programme which should precede before any such idea is put into practice, namely, the idea of workers being given some place in the management?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not aware of the opinion expressed by the INTUC but so far as the other scheme, namely, the workers' education scheme, is concerned, we are taking all steps to extend the scheme.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether such joint councils have also contributed to increased production and if so to what extent and in what kind of undertakings?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Generally I can say it has contributed towards increased production, but I cannot give details.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि संयुक्त प्रबन्ध समितियों में बोनस के सम्बन्ध में विवाद चल रहा है । मन्त्री जी को यह भी ध्यान होगा कि इस बारे में अनेकों फैक्टरियों में विवाद चल रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसी सेशन में बोनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री र० कि० मालवीय :) बोनस का जहां तक सवाल है उसके लिए तो बिल पेश होने की बात कई बार यहां आ चुकी है, और वह आवेगा लेकिन बोनस कमेटी की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, कौनसी कमेटी का जिक्र मेम्बर साहब कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है । इस सम्बन्ध में हम पिछले डेढ़ साल से सरकार से पूछते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन हम को सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलता । हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार सदन में बोनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी ले आवे लेकिन सरकार हमको इससे वंचित करती आ रही है । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उसे इस सत्र में लाया जावेगा या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हर फाइडे को सिन्हा साहब से पूछा जाता है और वह जवाब देते हैं कि वह इंडोड्यूस कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसे न लाने का कारण क्या है ? गवर्नमेंट हमको इससे क्यों चित कर रही है ? क्यों नहीं उसको यहां लाना चाहती ?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are government aware that some such labour management councils are functioning in the private sector also and if so, how they are functioning in comparison with ours?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There are joint management councils functioning in the private sector also. Their number is about 61; they are functioning fairly well.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का सवाल तो अब काम-रोको सवाल हो गया है, जब भी कार्रवाई बन्द करनी हो, व्यवस्था का सवाल कर दिया जाता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस पर रोक लगायी जानी चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । सारे देश में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर फाइडे को यह सवाल होता है और हर फाइडे को इसका जवाब दिया जाता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलता है । जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो जनता हम से पूछती है कि तुम वहां जाकर क्या करते हो । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कि बोनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सरकार क्यों नहीं लाना चाहती, क्यों उसको पेश नहीं करना चाहती ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order, Sir. The question is only about joint management councils; Bonus Commission's report is not under discussion at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: He is right there.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जब सरकार ने न केवल सिद्धान्त में बल्कि अनुभव के आधार पर इन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदों की उपयोगिता को समझ लिया है, तो क्या कारण है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी आज जब हिन्दुस्तान में इतने पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं, तो उनमें से केवल 36 में ही ये संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदें बन सकी हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There are 176 establishments in the public sector, out of which 36 have set up joint management councils. At this stage, I should make it clear that there is so much of resistance from the employers and the workers' organisations also to this. We have been trying to educate them by holding seminars, etc. so that they may readily agree to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that no joint management councils are functioning either in any of the steel plants or in Heavy Electricals, if so what are the reasons for the same and what steps Government have taken to see that such councils are formed with both the unions, if not with one union?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think any joint management council is functioning in the steel industry. I have got a list of all the 36 undertakings where they are functioning in the public sector and if you permit me It will lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: In those places where they are not functioning, what is the reason for not putting them up?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Where they are not functioning properly? If

those cases are brought to our notice, we shall examine them.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that these management councils have not succeeded to the extent it was expected, because of the fact that the managements are not taking the workers into confidence and also because there are so many unions in one factory and the question of representation comes in?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, the representative union alone will be asked to send its representatives to the Joint Management Council. With regard to the other thing, I have already said that the managements have been resisting it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The idea of Joint Management Councils was first mooted in 1957 in the Tripartite Labour Conference. Then it was decided that only workers' representatives will be taken in these Joint Management Councils irrespective of union affiliation. May I know what is the reason to change that decision into taking representatives from only the most representative unions in the Joint Management Councils?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am not sure whether such a decision was taken in the Indian Labour Conference. But looking into the papers which are with me I find that only the most representative union will be given representation.

Indo-Ceylon Pact

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*1124. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Koya:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain proposals to modify the Indo-Ceylon Pact on stateless persons of Indian origin are now being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of these proposals and when a decision is likely to be taken on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether the Government of Ceylon has made any proposal suggesting that the 15-year period for repatriation of 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin accepted at the time of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement should be scaled down and the phases of repatriation made more rapid than originally agreed upon; if so, what is the new time limit proposed?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir; they have not made any such proposal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has the attention of the Government been invited to the Press report that the Prime Minister of Ceylon is seeking a meeting on summit with the Indian Prime Minister to further discuss the agreement with Ceylon Indians and may I know whether they have received any formal communication from the Prime Minister of Ceylon in that respect?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have seen Press reports, but no formal communication has been received.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सीलोन की वर्तमान सरकार के भारतीयों के प्रति रुख में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या उस का रुख पहले की सरकार की तरह ही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस वक्त कहना मुश्किल है कि कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं । उनसे बातें हों, तो पता चले ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लंका के नये प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मिलने का जो प्रस्ताव लंका की पार्लियामेंट में रखा था, क्या हमारे उच्चायुक्त ने उनसे मिल कर इस सम्बन्ध में यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि वह किन किन विषयों पर हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी से बात करना चाहते है, यदि हां, तो क्या यह सूचना हमारे हाई कमिश्नर के द्वारा प्रधान मन्त्री जी को किसी तरह से प्राप्त हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल दूसरा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लंका के प्रधान मन्त्री ने पार्लियामेंट में भारतीयों के सम्बन्ध में जो बयान दिया है, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में पूछ रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रधान मन्त्रियों की मुलाकात का हवाला दिया है । अगर वह एग्रीमेंट में माडिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं, तो पूछें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लंका के नये प्रधान मन्त्री पुराने करार में कुछ सुधार चाहते हैं और उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में बयान दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उनको कोई इत्तिला नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में बयान दिया है । हमारा प्रतिनिधि वहां बैठा हुआ है । क्या उसने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि वह किन विषयों पर नये सिरे से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमने अखबारों में देखा है कि लंका के प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह जिक्र किया है कि इस बारे में जो बातें तय हुई थीं, वह हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मिल कर उनके सम्बन्ध में और बातें करेंगे । क्या क्या खास बातें वह उठायेंगे, इसका अभी सवाल नहीं उठा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या हमारे हाई कमिश्नर ने कुछ सूचना दी है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उन्होंने अपनी पार्लियामेंट में इसका जिक्र किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या डिप्लोमेटिक चेनल्ज से कोई खबर मिली है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी कोई खबर नहीं आई है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जनवरी में लंका जाने वाले थे, लेकिन वह प्रोग्राम मुल्तवी हो गया । जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाई बीच में लटके हुए है, क्या उनको आश्वासन दिया गया है कि यह मसला तय किया जायेगा ? जो नई चेंजिज होंगी, क्या वे आफिशल लेबल पर होंगी या प्रधान मन्त्रियों के बीच में होंगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी तो कोई चेंजिज का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के बारे में कोई बात हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to newspaper reports, particularly in Ceylonese newspapers, to the effect that our Prime Minister has made an appeal to the new Cey-

lonese Prime Minister to implement the Indo-Ceylon Pact on the ground that if he does not, then it would be difficult for our Prime Minister to convince the Indian Parliament? If so, may I know why instead of depending on the merit of the Pact itself, if those reports in the Ceylonese papers are correct, our Prime Minister is trying to make the Indian Parliament a scapegoat?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Prime Minister has not written anything in this connection.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : चूंकि इस करारनामे से जिन व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें से अधिकांश की ओर से इसके बारे में में असहमति प्रकट हो रही है और इस करारनामे के अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों के अधिकारियों की जो संयुक्त बैठक होने वाली थी इसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, चूंकि वह बैठक अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है, तो क्या यह इस बात का परिचायक नहीं है कि इस करारनामे में आवश्यक सुधार की आवश्यकता दिखाई देती है और इस पर बल दिया जाता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : वह बैठक हुई और मैंने उसका विवरण सदन में दिया ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवाब तो ठीक नहीं है । अगर हम इस बारे में ज़ोर डालते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि हम प्रश्न-काल में बहस करते हैं । हम बहस नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर मन्त्री महोदय या उपमन्त्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से प कर सवालों का जवाब दें, तो ठीक हो, वर्ना इस तरह से सिर्फ हम को गुमराह करने के लिए जो जवाब दे दिये जाते हैं, हम उनको बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga: May we be assured that in the light of all the comments and reactions that have taken place after the earlier agreement was reached, Government would take note of all that has happened in this country and of the comments that have been made and try to keep in touch with leaders of public opinion, specially in the south from where large numbers of them had gone to Ceylon, before they have further discussions with the Ceylonese Government or the Ceylonese Prime Minister?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Government certainly keep in view the opinions expressed in this House or elsewhere in the country. As you are aware, Sir, the Government has associated in these talks representatives of the State Government of Madras and is alive to the public opinion. May I, with your permission, mention something which the hon. Member, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, had earlier mentioned? It is not our intention to mislead hon. Members. I was only trying to correct his impression by saying that talks had taken place and I had given the details. He had mentioned that no talks had taken place.

Shri Muthiah: Is it a fact that Mr. Thondaman, Leader of the Tamil settlers in Ceylon and Minister in the Ceylon Government now, wants reconsideration of the Indo-Ceylon Pact as the present Pact, according to his opinion, is not quite favourable to the Indian settlers and that fresh consultations for the revision of the terms of the Pact should be held before implementation takes place?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir; Mr. Thondaman has given expression to such views.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey. . . . Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में मेरा भी नाम है और श्री मधु लिमये का भी नाम है । क्या आप हम को नहीं बुलायेंगे ? क्या हमारे ग्रुप को बिल्कुल काट दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्यों के नाम रह गए हैं, तो यह मेरी ग़लती है । अगले सवाल में मैं उनको उन को बुला लूंगा ।

Pak. Visas for Sikh Pilgrims

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*1125. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government had refused visas to 200 additional Sikh pilgrims to visit Punja Sahib near Rawalpindi on Baiskhi Day in 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons given by the Pakistan Government were the short notice given and the fact that the names of the pilgrim party leaders and the individual pilgrims had not been furnished to them. These reasons are unconvincing. The Pakistan Government have refused to agree to pilgrimages in the past even where adequate notice had been given. They have also agreed on previous occasions to the visits of pilgrim parties even before the names of the party leaders and the pilgrims were furnished to them.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the number of pilgrims coming to India and going to Pakistan in 1964?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: For this I want separate notice.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know if the Government feel that the reasons given by the Pakistan Government are not reasonable to give them visas for pilgrimage and to prohibit them, the Government of India will think that in the case of people coming from that side also they would consider that visas should not be given for this purpose?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: So far we have not taken any action. We have been very liberal in granting permission to come even when they do not abide by three months' notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इन लोगों ने काफी दिन पहले बीसा के लिए एप्लीकेशन्ज़ दी थीं, सरकार को नाम दिये थे ? पिछले अनेकों सालों से इसी तरह से समय पर क्या एप्लीकेशन्ज़ नहीं दी जाती रही हैं ? लेकिन इस बार पाकिस्तान की नीयत खराब थी, उसको भारत पर आक्रमण करना था और यह सोच कर कि ये लोग वहां जायेंगे तो पाकिस्तान का अंदरूनी भेद लायेंगे, इसलिए उनको बीसा नहीं दिया गया, क्या यह बात सही है ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): This question relates to the visa for an additional number of pilgrims. I think more than a thousand pilgrims were allowed to go and, I think, one of the hon. Members opposite also was in that party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that whereas Government has scrupulously honoured the Indo-Pakistan agreement in respect of Muslim shrines and monuments in India, the Pakistan Government has not done so in respect of Hindu and Sikh shrines and monuments in Pakistan and, if so, how often has the Pakistan Government's attention been drawn to this matter and with what result?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Under the Agreement, three months' notice is required . . . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For what?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: For the application of visas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She has not understood my question at all.

Mr. Speaker: Let her answer it. If the answer is incomplete, then the hon. Member can pursue it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Under the Agreement, three months' notice is required on either side for the grant of visas and permits for the Indian pilgrims to go to Pakistan and the Pakistan pilgrims to come to India. In this case, although the reason given is unconvincing, as I pointed out in my main answer, they have given this reason because we made the application for additional pilgrims only on the 9th April.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you not satisfied, Sir, after her answer, that she was completely inattentive?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member's question hos remained unreplied. I would like to give the information. It is a fact that in relation to Hindu and Sikh religious institutions, gurdwaras and shrines that have been left in Pakistan, there has been a lot of correspondence and the arrangements that have been made are not at all satisfactory. The last conference on this took place about 5 or 6 years back. Thereafter, this matter has been raised more than once but no satisfactory result has come out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad that the Minister has given a very satisfactory answer. But how would you—I am sorry to say this and I do so with, some trepidations—like to deal with a Minister who was completely, perfectly, profoundly inattentive?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would like all hon. Members including Ministers to be very attentive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But how would you deal with him or her who is not attentive. Her answer was a waste of time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत सरकार उदारता के साथ पाकिस्तान के लोगों को भारत में अपने तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा करने की सुविधा देती है। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने यह जो व्यवहार किया है कि ये जो लोग केवल तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए वहां जाना चाहते थे और समय पर आवेदन पत्र देने के बाद भी जिनको सुविधा नहीं दी गई, इसको देखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार ने अपनी सामान्य नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए असन्तोष व्यक्त करने के लिए भी कोई एक पत्र पाकिस्तान सरकार को भेजा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, in this case, as the Minister explained, with regard to this additional number of 200 pilgrims, the notice that we gave was rather short—I think, it was 3 days' notice or so—the reason being that the number of applicants wanting to go in this pilgrimage party was so large that we thought that the original number of 1000 that had been agreed upon was not likely to satisfy everyone and, therefore, we ask for an additional 200 pilgrims. In future, we will have to give much longer notice. If we receive a notice from the other side which is equally short, surely we will also react in the same manner.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have there been any complaints from Pakistan in this respect that sometimes there has been improper screening on our side and consequently the cases of misconduct by the pilgrims have occurred when they visit Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that there has been any complaint from Pakistan Government about this.

श्री जोकीम आल्वा: क्या भारत सरकार ने यह चीज भी पाकिस्तान को बताई कि वह हर बरस बारह हजार मुसलमान तीर्थ यात्रियों को हज करने के लिए भेज रही , हमने वोट भी बना दिये हैं, आज से नहीं ब्रिटिश सरकार के आने जाने के बाद से, हमेशा से ही हम इनको हज के लिए भेज रहे हैं और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी इसके लिए दे रहे हैं । यहां तक कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को भी हज करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है । यह जो हमारी स्टेट का सैक्युलर का रेक्टर है, क्या इसको भी उसने उसके सामने रखा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is right. Ours is a secular State, and what we do for the minorities including the Muslim minorities is a matter on which we can take justifiable pride, and I do not think that on this issue we require any commendation or any laudatory words from Pakistan. They have got their own policies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर हिन्दी में दिलाया जाए, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Shri Nath Pai: Apart from the difficulty of getting visas, in view of the present hostilities and the declaration by the Pakistan President of a threat of general war against India, what is Government's advice to intending pilgrims, whether they should undertake these hazards, or whether Government are leaving it to individual choice or whether any policy directive is being given in the light of the Pakistan President's threat of a general war?

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates to the past. This is not relevant to that . . .

Shri Nath Pai: But pilgrims go there . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is hypothetical.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit that it is not that much irrelevant? We also exercise some kind of commonsense in asking questions. Every country on the eve of war advises its nationals to follow a particular course. I would like to know this because there is a threat; it is not a newspaper report, but it is something coming from the highest executive of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: I have never denied that the Members exercise commonsense.

Shri Nath Pai: If the question is summarily ruled out then we get that impression.

Mr. Speaker: I have never denied that the Members do exercise their commonsense, and they have abundance of it also. That is also conceded. Perhaps, it may be lacking on my part, and the Members may contest it; so I do not stress that. The question which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Member was that about 200 of the pilgrims who wanted to go had not been given visas. But now the hon. Member asks what advice Government would give to the pilgrims in view of the present circumstances . . .

Shri Nath Pai: What is the general advice to the intending pilgrims?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that.

Shri Nath Pai: Your rejection of the question does not convince us.

Mr. Speaker: There may be many convictions . . .

Shri Nath Pai: I have a right to register what I have to say, and I think that your summary rejection of the question does not convince us.

Mr. Speaker: How can I convince hon. Members?

Shri Nath Pai: You can rule it out, but this adjective 'irrelevant' does not convince me.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Cease-fire Violations by Pakistanis

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*1127. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cease-fire violations were made by the Pakistani forces in Jammu and Kashmir border area during the first three weeks of April this year;

(b) if so, the main features of these intrusions and the number of persons killed and injured on each side; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan committed 200 cease-fire violations out of which 32 were for intrusion into Indian territory, 152 for firing on our posts and picquets from across the cease-fire line and the remaining 16 for strengthening defences on the POK side.

As a result, 2 Indians were killed and 9 injured. On Pakistan side, 15 persons were killed and 20 injured.

(c) Our security forces are deployed all along the border; they keep constant vigil and carry out patrolling. Wherever necessary, fire is returned by our security forces. Besides, cease-fire violation complaints are lodged with the UN Military Observers, and protests are lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the frequency of these cease-fire violations has been on the increase since the return of the Pakistan President from Peking and whether foreign military personnel have been seen active along the cease-fire line along with the Pakistani forces, and if so, which country these foreign military personnel belong to?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): We find that there is a trend of increase of these violations from the beginning of 1964, because I find that compared with the figures of 1963, the number was 300 per cent more in 1964. That seems to be the trend in the first quarter of 1965 as well. It is for us to draw our own inferences about these matters. We have not noticed any particular foreign observers or military personnel on the other side.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether American armaments and artillery have been deployed by Pakistan in these border violations besides the one in which our Punjab Chief Minister was hurt but escaped? May I know whether this matter has been brought to the notice of the USA authorities and if so, with what result?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Particularly in the period for which this question stands, we have not noticed any American arms.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: We have lodged our protests with Pakistan regarding these violations. Complaints are also lodged with the UN Observers. What reaction has the UN shown to the complaints lodged with the UN Observers in this connection?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The normal practice is that the UN Observers go into the details of the complaints and then give their verdict in this matter.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What is their reaction?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो वायोलेशन्स हो रहे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि पाकिस्तान आर्मी के साथ चाइनीज डाक्टर्स और मिलीटरी मेन हैं । इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट की क्या इन्फार्मेशन है कि यह सही है या नहीं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have answered this question. We have not observed any Chinese personnel, particularly on the cease-fire line.

Shri Hem Barua: In addition to the increasing number of violations of the cease-fire line by Pakistan, it is reported that there has been a massive build-up of Pakistani troops and military installations just across the cease-fire line. On top of that, there comes the threat of a total war given by President Ayub Khan. In the context of these, may I know what is the actual position and what is our Government's reaction to these new developments in that particular area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, there are reports about concentration of Pakistan troops on the cease-fire line and beyond. Certainly, we have also read President Ayub Khan's threatening speech. But these threatening words do not break bones, and we need not get frightened by these words.

Shri Nath Pai: As the Defence Minister has admitted, there has been a colossal increase in the number of incursions not only in Jammu and Kashmir but on the entire border between India and Pakistan. Does the Defence Minister or his advisers feel that whereas they may be planning some major onslaught on the country, small incursions are part of a pattern to divide the entire forces and these a part of their diversionary tactics? If they are allowed, what steps are Government going to take to meet them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only assure this hon. House that we are from hour to hour and from day to day making assessments, and arrangements of the forces are being made. Certainly, we have taken notice of this. I do not think I can go beyond this.

श्री मधु लिमये : सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर जब बहस हुई थी तो जवाब में सुरक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा था कि अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा का उल्लंघन करके आक्रमण करेगा तो हमारी सेना उस का ठोस और मुकम्मल जवाब देगी। बाहर भी उन्होंने इस तरह के कई बयान दिये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा का केवल उल्लंघन ही नहीं हुआ बल्कि हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण भी हो रहा है जगह जगह पर, जैसे कच्छ में है, जम्मू और काश्मीर में है और दूसरे पूर्वी इलाकों में है, तब क्या उसका जवाब देने के लिए अगर हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान के इलाके में जा कर हमला करना चाहे तो उस पर रोक रक्खी गई है। शायद आप यह कह देंगे कि आप यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन अखबारों में रिपोर्टें छप रही हैं इस प्रकार की। स्टेट्समैन में यह रिपोर्ट छपी है कि हमारी सेना को इजाजत नहीं है उनके इलाके में जाने की। मैं केवल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या यह भारत सरकार की नीति है? क्या सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय ने या हमारी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सेना पर कोई रोक लगा रक्खी है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think these rumours and these discussions are something very unfair not only to the army and to the Government but to the country itself.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह कल के स्टेट्समैन में छपा है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप स्टेट्समैन को मानते हैं, मैं नहीं मानता हूं। अखबार आप के वेद हैं, हमारे नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न नीति का है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say that in all policy matters, Government will have to take decisions. It is ultimately the Government's authority that is more important, not the military authority. Certainly in matters

of operation, the military has its own way, its own say. I can assure the House that in operational matters, Government never interferes, and does not want to interfere. These two different things will have to be borne in mind, but certainly in matters of policy, it is the civil authority which is more important, and it will have to take decisions.

श्री मधु लिमये: इसीलिये मैंने सिविल अथारिटी से नीति का सवाल पूछा है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In cases where there has occurred loss of life and damage to property and the observers' verdict has gone in our favour, have we ever cared to demand compensation through the Security Council from Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have on many occasions asked for compensation.

Shri Daji: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the bellicose statement of Gen. Ayub that if India persists, there will be a general war? Are we prepared for that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If somebody starts a war, what do you expect us to do? Certainly we will have to respond.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is the Minister in a position to assure the House that the retaliatory punishment inflicted by our armed forces for cease-fire violations by them, in respect of armament, strength and tactics, is more than exemplary?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly in the case of the cease-fire line, wherever they are making any attempts to intrude into our territory they are punished and sometimes retaliatory steps are also being taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is true that threats do not break bones, but may I know whether these increased incursions by Pakistan and these violations are not indicative of the fact that they find it paying? Can the Minister tell us how he proposes to make them realise that they are too costly and not paying?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think they are paying the price of it, because the information that has come about the number of casualties on their side and on our side is certainly a proof of what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh. Shri D. C. Sharma. Shri Yash Pal Singh.

Committee of Secretaries

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*1129. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Senior Secretaries has been set up to advise on important questions of India's foreign policy; and

(b) if so, what will be its exact functions and powers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Committee has been set up to service the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. Each Secretary may, under the general or specific direction of the Minister, refer to the Committee matters falling within the business of his Ministry which have wider ramifications affecting other ministries. The views of the Committee

will be placed before the Ministers and in appropriate cases before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order. On the previous question you were pleased to call Shri D. C. Sharma. He is present in the House. Either he must withdraw, or put the question.

Mr. Speaker: No. He has deliberately not put the question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विदेश मंत्रालय का मौजूदा स्टाफ कुल इनएफिशिएंट था, उस में इनकाम्पिटेंस थी, और उसको दूर करने के लिये यह सचिव समिति नियुक्त की गई है ।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): No, Sir. That is not correct. This Committee is not meant to handle external affairs problems as they arise, but, as has been explained in the reply that has been read out by the Minister, it is only in regard to those specific cases which are referred to this Committee by the Minister of External Affairs, that they will give their opinion, and that will be only advisory in character and will concern mostly inter-ministerial matters.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं उसका जवाब नहीं मिला । माननीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू विदेश मंत्री भी थे, उन्हें कभी जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई इस तरह की कमेटी की । अब आखिर कौन सी प्राब्लेम खड़ी हो गई हैं जिनके लिये यह जरूरत पैदा हुई । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सिर्फ विदेश मंत्रालय के लिये है या और मंत्रालयों के लिये भी है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : न तो यह विदेश मंत्रालय के लिये है और न विदेश मंत्री के लिये है । फारेन अफेयर्स के जो मसले कैबिनेट को जायेंगे उनके मुताल्लिक यह अपनी राय दे सकती है । ऐसी कमेटियां और भी बहुत से महकमों में हैं । एकानामिक अफेयर्स में है, और भी बहुत सी जगहों पर हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the mechanism or the administrative set up to carry out the functions of the proposed committee and what shortcomings will it avoid?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no special mechanism for it nor is any mechanism necessary. Certain matters which go to the foreign affairs committee of the Cabinet will go there. It will be the discretion of the Minister concerned that any matter which is inter-ministerial in character could be referred to this committee for their advice so that instead of files going from one Minister to the other, they could sit and give their opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, in view of its importance, we would request you to extend the Question Hour by two or three minutes for this question only. You have done it before.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that this proposed bureaucratic set-up to mother certain items of our foreign policy is only a confirmation of the fact that what the present Government has inherited as foreign policy is only a rickety child that needs to be sustained and nourished by bureaucratic breast feeding?

Shri Swaran Singh: My reply will be 'no' to all the various components of this complex question.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें मेरा भी नाम है, मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें और भी कुछ नाम हैं, लेकिन वक्त पूरा हो गया इसलिए मुझे खत्म करना पड़ रहा है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that you have done it before?

Mr. Speaker: We can discuss it in many other forms.

Shri Ranga: But there is just a week more left.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants, I will allot it.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): May I refer to question No. 1138? This is a matter that was agitating the House and even though we have not reached that question, if you allow me I will read out the answer.

Mr. Speaker: What is it about?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is about getting medium wave tnsmitters from Yugoslavia. The offer is under consideration of the Government and we are discussing with them the terms of the offer.

Transmitters from Yugoslavia

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1138. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia have offered two medium wave radio transmitters to India to step up broadcasts to Asian and African countries;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Yugoslav firm and not the Government of Yugoslavia has offered to supply two 500 KW medium wave transmitters.

(b) and (c). The procurement of these transmitters as well as the terms of the offer are under consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow one or two supplementaries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When it is answered, it should be treated like any other question and the normal number of supplementary questions should be allowed, not one or two.

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing.

Shri Ranga: If it is not answered here, it would be placed on the Table of the House and the utility of its being answered here will be lost if only one or two supplementaries are allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing supplementaries.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the hon. Minister the terms under which this agreement had been reached with Yugoslavia and what is the capacity of the transmitter and how does it compare, in the context of the requirements which this Parliament was told this country is faced with?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is no agreement signed as yet. I said that it was under consideration.

Shri Nath Pai: Broad features.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The same as the Russian; two transmitters of 500 KWs, medium wave.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion we were told in this House that we were negotiating and getting also two transmitters medium wave, 500 KWs each, from Soviet Russia. Does this negotiation with Yugoslavia

override that or is this a separate one?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That negotiation is over and done with and accepted. This is the second one.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed supplementary questions. Now, there is no Member rising in his seat to put supplementary questions. Therefore, I can pass on to the next item.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

दो सवालों में मेरे दल के दो साथियों के नाम थे और दोनों में आपने अनुपूरक प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दी .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस सवाल में कई और भी नाम थे और वे भी रह गए । मैंने नामों को नहीं देखा था । और भी कई नाम थे वह भी रह गए । हो सकता है कि वह खड़े हुए होंगे और मैंने उनको नहीं देखा, मुझ से गलती हो गई । मैं कहता हूं कि शायद रह गए होंगे । दूसरे सवाल में मैंने दोनों को बुलाया था मगर कोई नहीं उठा । शायद रामसेवक यादव मौजूद नहीं थे और किशन पटनायक .....

श्री किशन पटनायक : सचिवों की समिति से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न में मधु लिमये का नाम था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां तक पहुंच नहीं सका क्योंकि टाइम हो चुका था । उनका नाम रह गया होगा, दूसरे भी रह गए हैं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Permit us to say that the derogatory remarks against the Chair are strongly objected to by the House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore

*1119. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, has been able to produce all components indigenously required for aircraft production;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of components produced at present by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited itself?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). No, Sir. To the extent possible indigenous capacity is gradually being built up. At present, the percentage of components produced varies from 80 per cent to 95 per cent depending on the type of aircraft.

Refugees from East Pakistan

*1126. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Muslim refugees from East Pakistan who, in the last twelve months, have gone back from India to their original homes; and

(b) the number of Indian Muslims in the same period who left India for Pakistan and have not returned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Information regarding the number of non-Muslim refugees from East Pakistan who in the last twelve months have gone back from India to their original homes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of Indian Muslims who left India for Pakistan in the

same period and have not returned is 8,525.

Commonwealth Film Festival

*1128. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
{ **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to take part in a Commonwealth Film Festival to be held in Cardiff, Wales later this year; and

(b) if so, the entries for the purpose and the steps taken to make a selection in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) India is intending to take part in the Commonwealth Film Festival, which will be held as part of the Commonwealth Arts Festival at London, Cardiff, Glasgow and Liverpool from September 16th to October 2, 1965.

(b) The selection of feature and documentary films for entry in the Commonwealth Arts Festival is under consideration in consultation with the Film Industry and the Controller of Films Division.

Pak. Assistance to Hostile Nagas

*1130. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
{ **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest has been made to Pakistan for supporting hostile Nagas with arms, ammunition and facilities for training in guerilla warfare and inciting the population in North-Eastern India against Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received from Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the note is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T.—4325/65).

(b) We have so far not received any reply from Pakistan.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference

*1131. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference will shortly be held in Accra (Ghana);

(b) if so, the scheduled date;

(c) whether India has been invited to the Conference and whether the invitation has been accepted;

(d) if so, who will represent India at the Conference; and

(e) the agenda, tentative or otherwise for the Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9th to 16th May, 1965.

(c) and (d). Invitation has been received by the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, which they have accepted.

(e) The agenda is likely to include subjects such as liquidation of imperialism, colonialism, etc., economic reconstruction, cultural, social and educational matters.

Aide Memoire from Pakistan

*1132. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an aide Memoire from Government of Pakistan recently charging India with carrying on 'warlike activities and hostile propaganda campaign' against Pakistan;

(b) if so, the specific allegations made in the aide memoire; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan alleged the participation of India Aircraft Carrier INS 'Vikrant' and eight other ships of Indian Navy in the Army/Navy operational manoeuvres in the Rann of Kutch area, close to Pakistan borders, and violation of Paki tan air-space in the course of that exercise.

Pakistan claimed that these were warlike activities which constituted "a provocative show of force and served to aggravate the existing tension".

(c) Indian High Commissioner in Karachi, on the instructions of the Government of India, in a Note to the Pakistan Foreign Office, repudiated the charges and the allegations as baseless. The Note added that it was perfectly normal for any country to hold exercises in its own territory and hence Pakistan had no right or competence or *locus-standi* to object. The Indian High Commission again urged the Government of Pakistan to take steps to reduce the tension created by Pakistani incursions in the border area. The Government of India's reaction is that this Note of Pakistan is one of Pakistan's usual propaganda exercises, without any justification We are absolutely certain that there was no violation of Pakistani airspace whatsoever and the Pakistani complaint was purely fictitious. Holding of periodic exercises is a normal activity of the Defence forces of any country; and no objection can be entertained.

Indonesian President's Statement

*1133. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Indonesian President's statement at the Bandung anniversary celebrations on the 18th April, 1965 describing India as a 'non-Asian country in Asia' and bracketting India with South Korea, South Vietnam, Malaysia, Formosa and the Arabian federation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) We have seen Press reports to this effect, which on enquiry have been found to be false.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान के उप-उच्चायुक्त द्वारा आयोजित स्वागत समारोह :

*1134. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री रं वरानन्द :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री अन्वारेस :
श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में पाकिस्तान डिवीजन के भूतपूर्व निदेशक को, जो अब न्यूजीलैंड में उच्चायुक्त नियुक्त हुए हैं, कच्छ सीमा पर आक्रमण होने के बाद दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान के उप-उच्चायुक्त को भोज पर आमन्त्रित किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति भी इस भोज में आमंत्रित थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन सब से विधिवत् अनुमति प्राप्त की थी ; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार के भोजों में सम्मिलित होने की कोई पूर्व-निर्धारित नीति है अथवा नहीं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) विदेश मंत्रालय में पाकिस्तान प्रभाग के पूर्व निदेशक को नई दिल्ली-स्थित पाकिस्तान के उप-उच्चायुक्त के निवास स्थान पर 10 अप्रैल को खाने पर आमंत्रित किया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). समुचित स्तर पर राजनयिक दूतवर्ग के सदस्यों द्वारा आवभगत करना—कराना विदेश मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों का सामान्य कार्य है और उसके लिए खास अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Asian Maritime Conference, Tokyo

***1135. Shri Alvares:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have nominated Mr. H. N. Trivedi, an INTUC man to attend the Second Asian Maritime Conference (ILO) to be held at Tokyo from the 21st April, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that so far the nominee of the Maritime Union of India (HMS) and the National Union of Seamen of India (HMS) attended these Conferences; and

(c) if so, the reasons for selecting a person who is not connected with the Seamen or their Union?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (c). Under the relevant rules of the International Labour Organisation employers' and workers' delegates and advisers to the Conference have to be chosen in agreement with organisations which are most representative of employers or work people. The Indian National Trade Union Congress, which is the most representative organisation of Seamen in the country, nominated one delegate and one adviser to represent workers at the Second ILO Asian Maritime Conference and the Government accepted the nominations in accordance with the rules mentioned above. Shri H. N. Trivedi was the person nominated by the INTUC as the adviser.

(b) Only the representatives nominated by the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the most representative organisation of Seamen in the country, have attended the ILO maritime Conference so far as workers' representative from India.

Retrenchment in E.M.E. Workshop

***1136 { Shri Daji: / Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 2000 workers of the E.M.E. Workshop under the Defence Department have been served with retrenchment notices;

(b) whether the Defence Employees Union has opposed this retrenchment

and has demanded the setting up of a Wage Board;

(c) whether the Union is organising mass hunger strike against retrenchment and to press their demands; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. Only 55 workers have been served with retrenchment notices.

(b) Yes, Sir. ....

(c) The hunger-strike by the representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation against retrenchment and for their other demands took place from 23rd to 26th instant near the Lok Sabha.

(d) The demand of the Federation for setting up of a Wage Board for Defence Civilians and other demands are under Government's consideration.

Transit Visas for Enclaves

*1139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accord had been reached with Pakistan on transit visas for enclaves; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both India and Pakistan agreed that residents of enclaves would be given 'A' category visa on proper passports on applications. Such visas will be valid for an unlimited number of journeys from the enclaves to the mainland and *vice-versa* and would dispense with the procedure for entering through checkposts.

It has also been decided that officials of India and Pakistan should travel to and from enclave on regular passports and double transit visas. Both the Governments agreed to examine the question of granting multiple transit visas to official.

Pak Aggression in Gujarat

*1140. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the reaction of the President of the U.N. Security Council to Government's recent letter addressed to him inviting his attention to Pakistan's unprovoked aggressive military acts on Indian territory in Gujarat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The President of the Council does not normally convey any reaction when communications of this type are addressed to him. The standing procedure is that he simply circulates the documents to the Members of the Council.

Firings in Cooch-Behar Sector

*1141. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of loss of property has been made in the firings from February to April, 1965 in Cooch-Behar Sector; and

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been demanded from Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A survey is being made by the West Bengal Government to determine the extent of loss of property etc.

(b) Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Behar has lodged a telegraphic protest with the Deputy Commissioner, Rangpur, regarding the looting of property and setting fire to the houses of Indian nationals on 19th and 20th March 1965 in the Indian villages of Bagdokra, Hemkumari, Kharkharia, Fulkadabri etc. by Pakistan nationals aided by Pakistani forces; and has demanded, *inter-alia*, payment of compensation to the affected Indian nationals.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan

*1142. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Koya:
Shri Veerappa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that Pakistan in carrying out an intensive anti-Indian propaganda in Afro-Asian countries with the help of Chinese diplomatic missions; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the growing intimacy between Pakistan and China and that they are collaborating in doing anti-Indian propaganda. We make every effort to neutralise anti-Indian propaganda, from whatever source. Our Missions abroad are vigilant and take steps to rebut false and adverse publicity against India.

शेख अब्दुल्ला से पत्र

*1143 { **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री लहरी सिंह
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री पें० वेंकटा सुब्बया :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बाजी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री बजराज सिंह :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री अ० प्र० सिंह :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उस के साथियों ने अपने पारपत्र की अवधि तथा जार्डन और ईराक जाने की अनुमति के बारे में सरकार को कोई पत्र भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पत्र में क्या क्या मुख्य बातें लिखी हैं और सरकार ने उस का क्या उत्तर दिया है;

(ग) क्या शेख ने सऊदी अरब में सम्वाददाताओं को अपने इस पत्र के बारे में बताते हुए काश्मीर के मामले में शक्ति प्रयोग करने की धमकी दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी हां । जेद्दा-स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास को मौखिक अथवा लिखित रूप में कुछ संदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) हमारे राजदूतावास ने उन्हें जो नोटिस दिये थे, उन के सम्मिलित उत्तर में शेख अब्दुल्ला और उन के साथियों ने अचरज प्रकट किया, जबर्दस्त गलतफहमी होने की बात कही, विभिन्न पवित्र स्थानों के धार्मिक महत्व पर बल दिया और सरकार के आदेशों पर फिर से विचार करने की प्रार्थना की विशेषकर, मदीना जाने के लिए ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला और उन के साथियों के पासपोर्ट 1 मई, 1965 से रद्द हो चुके हैं । परन्तु, जेद्दा में राजदूतावास को यह निर्देश दे दिया गया है कि उन्हें आपाती प्रमाण-पत्र (एमरजेंसी सर्टीफिकेट) दे दिए जाएं ताकि वे धार्मिक उद्देश्य से हज के सिलसिले में मदीना जा सकें ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस आशय की खबरें समाचार पत्रों में देखी हैं ।

(घ) कानून का उल्लंघन अथवा राज्य की सुरक्षा पर किसी तरह का खतरा बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा ।

Interim Relief for Port and Dock Workers

*1144. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers has recommended an interim relief of Rs. 7·80 to all categories of workers;

(b) whether the recommendation has been considered; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for its implementation?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Copies of the Resolution showing the recommendations of the Wage Board and Government decisions thereon have been placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 29th April, 1965.

(c) The concerned employers have been requested to implement the recommendations of the Board.

Satellite System of Global Communications

*1145. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Koya:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have advanced its claims for a ground station to receive and transmit signals under the satellite system of global communications;

(b) if so, the reaction of the consortium of nations participating in the satellite communications programme; and

(c) the salient features of the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Formal application for the establishment of a satellite communications ground station in India is expected to be submitted by the end of this year after the details of the project which are at present being worked out have been finalized

Use of U.S. Arms by Pak. Troops

*1146. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have conveyed their reaction to the Government of US.A. against the use of arms supplied by U.S.A. to Pakistan which Pakistan has recently used against Indian Police force in the areas of Rann of Kutch; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Our Embassy in Washington has conveyed our concern to the Government of United States and we have also conveyed our concern to the U.S. Embassy here.

(b) The United States Government have promised to look into this matter.

Cost of Living Index

*1147. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Labour and**

Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of living index in Delhi is rising; and

(b) if so, the nature of the rise during 1964-65?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The details of the Working Class new series of Consumers Price Index Numbers (1960—100 as base) from January, 1964, to March, 1965, for Delhi centre are as under:

Month & Year	Index Number 1960-100 as base
January, 1964	117
February, 1964	121
March, 1964	121
April, 1964	122
May, 1964	120
June, 1964	121
July, 1964	124
August, 1964	126
September, 1964	128
October, 1964	130
November, 1964	131
December, 1964	135
January, 1965	135
February, 1965	133
March, 1965	130

Except for the month of May, 1964, when it registered a fall of 2 points because of new harvest of wheat coming in the market, the Consumers Price Index Number for Delhi has been steadily rising from January, 1964 to December, 1964. It was because of rise in prices of essential consumer goods. But from February, 1965, the index has been falling because the prices of essential commodities started declining.

Documentary Films on Health Programmes

2908. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of documentary films produced so far on the various health programmes since 1962; and

(b) the total amount spent on them so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) 25 (produced by the Films Division).

(b) Rs. 9,40,803·00 (Rupee nine lakh forty thousand, eight hundred and three).

बर्मा में भारतीय

2909. **श्री रणंजय सिंह :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में कितने भारतीय अथवा भारतीय उद्भव के व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन का व्यवसाय पैट्रोल निकालना था;

(ख) क्या उन के पैट्रोल के कारखाने अब भी चल रहे हैं या वे बन्द हो गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि उन के कारखानों को बर्मा सरकार चला रही है तो उन्हें कितना प्रतिकर दिया गया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की चार फर्में और भारतमूलक बर्मी राष्ट्रिक की एक फर्म पैट्रोल निकालने का कार्य करती थी ।

(ख) एक फर्म को छोड़ कर, जिस ने लड़ाई के दौरान काम करना बन्द कर दिया था, अन्य सभी फर्में काम कर रही हैं ।

(ग) बर्मा सरकार ने इन सभी संयंत्रों (प्लान्ट्स) का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है । अभी तक मुआविजे का कोई ऐलान नहीं किया गया है ।

खण्ड विकास कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन

2910. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार कितने खण्ड विकास कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन लगाये जा चुके हैं; और

(ख) जिलावार कितने खण्ड विकास कार्यालयों ने टेलीफोन की मांग की है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 4326/65।]

डाकघरों का स्तर ऊंचा करना

2911. **श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी**
श्री वाडीवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के कुछ उप डाकघरों को मुख्य डाकघर तथा शाखा डाकघरों को उप डाकघर बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) I 1965-66 के दौरान में मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में जगदलपुर उप डाकघर को पदोन्नत कर के प्रधान डाकघर बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

II 1965-66 के दौरान बस्तर जिले में निम्नलिखित शाखा डाकघरों को पदोन्नत कर के उप डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है —

1. भोपाल पटनम अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर
2. बीजापुर वही
3. नाकुलनार वही
4. बस्तर वही
5. सुकमा वही
6. अन्तागढ़ वही
7. गोदम वही

उपर्युक्त डाकघरों को पदोन्नत करने के प्रस्तावों की अभी डाक-तार महाध्यक्ष, नागपुर द्वारा जांच की जा रही है; अतः यह ठीक-ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कौन-कौन से डाकघर वस्तुतः पदोन्नत किये जायेंगे और कब किये जायेंगे ।

Job Opportunities around Industrial Projects

2912. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study or assessment has been made of the job and employment opportunities having developed or created around big industrial projects like the Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Heavy Engineering Corporation complex, Ranchi and Kirburu Iron Ore Project apart from the jobs inside the projects;

(b) if so, the percentage of these employment opportunities which could be availed of by the persons directly displaced by the land acquisition proceedings for these projects;

(c) whether the project authorities have any plan to help these persons in their employment and rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The facilities given by Project Authorities are briefly mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4327/65].

भारतीय विधवेत्ता आयोग

2913. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 734 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1964 में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत में गैर-मुसलमानों के भारी संख्या में आगमन की जांच करने के लिये भारतीय विधिवेत्ता आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : भारतीय विधिवेत्ता आयोग (इंडियन कमीशन आफ जूरिसट्स) की रिपोर्ट की कुछ खास बातें ये हैं :—

1964 में पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भारी संख्या में लोगों के भारत आने का सीधा कारण यह था कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने, वहां के अखबारों ने, रेडियो और मंत्रिमंडल के मुख्य सदस्यों ने, धार्मिक और सामान्य नेताओं ने हजरतबल घटना को ले कर भारत और हिंदुओं के खिलाफ लोगों को भड़काने के लिए प्रोपैगंडा किया ।

जब अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में अत्याचार हो रहे थे तब पुलिस, अनुसार (मिलीशिया) और सेना चुपचाप दूर से यह सब कुछ देख रही थी; और कुछ जगह तो इन अत्याचारों में पुलिस और अनसारों ने सक्रिय भाग लिया ।

बहुत से क्षेत्रों में गैर-मुसलमानों के प्रति सामाजिक भेदभाव किया गया और उन का आर्थिक बाइकाट कर दिया गया जिस की वजह से उनके लिये पाकिस्तान में रहना असम्भव हो गया ।

1964 में कुल मिला कर करीब 8,70,000 शरणार्थी भारत आए किन्तु इन में से 48,000 ईसाई थे, और 21,000 बौद्ध । इन्हें मिला कर 1964 से 1965 तक पूर्व पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र से जाने वाले शरणार्थियों की संख्या करीब 55 लाख तक पहुंच गई है जिसकी वजह से पूर्व पाकिस्तान में गैर-मुसलमानों की संख्या 1 करोड़ 30 लाख से घट कर करीब 85 लाख रह गई है ।

1948 की सार्वभौम मानवाधिकार घोषणा (यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स) के 13 अनुच्छेदों का गम्भीर और सिलसिलेवार उल्लंघ किया गया है ।

जहां तक हिन्दुओं का प्रश्न है, जातिनाश अभिसमय (जीनोसाइड कन्वेंशन) के अनुच्छेद 2 में वर्णित जातिनाश का अपराध निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध किया जा चुका है ।

जनवरी, 1964 में पश्चिम बंगाल में जो साम्प्रदायिक घटनायें हुई थीं, वे पूर्व पाकिस्तान से लोगों के भारी संख्या में पश्चिम बंगाल आने वाले और उन के द्वारा अपनी विपत्ति की कहानी सुनाए जाने के फलस्वरूप हुई थी ।

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने फौरन और सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाए जिस के कारण कुछ ही दिनों में स्थिति काबू में आ गई ।

जहां तक भारत की घटनाओं का संबंध है, इन में कभी मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है और जातिनाश करने का तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी में तार

2914. **श्री रणंजय सिंह** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में राज्यवार ऐसे कितने तारघर हैं जिन में हिन्दी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने तारघर हैं जिन में रात में भी हिन्दी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष अन्य तारघरों में हिन्दी में तार भेजने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती): (क) आंकड़े डाक-तार परिमण्डलानुसार उपलब्ध है । परिमण्डलों की सीमाएं भी लगभग वही हैं जो बड़े-बड़े राज्यों की सीमाएं हैं । एक विवरण-पत्र, जिस में देवनागरी तारघरों की परिमण्डलानुसार संख्या दिखाई गई है, लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L.T—4328/65].

(ख) देवनागरी सेवा उपलब्ध रहने की अवधि विभिन्न बातों, जैसे निपटाया जाने वाला परियात-भार, तारघर का ग्राम कार्य-समय, विलम्ब-शुल्क व्यवस्था आदि, के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न तारघरों में अलग-अलग है । बहुत से मामलों में विलम्ब-शुल्क के बिना देवनागरी सेवा रात के आठ या दस बजे तक उपलब्ध रहती है । 24 तारघरों में यह सेवा विलम्ब-शुल्क के बिना चौबीस घंटे उपलब्ध रहती है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) उन की संख्या प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध रहने पर निर्भर करती है । प्रतिवर्ष औसत लगभग 125 तारघरों की है ।

आकाशवाणी में पिछड़े वर्गों के कर्मचारी

2915. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने व्यक्ति काम करते है ; और

(ख) मैसूर राज्य में विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने व्यक्ति काम करते है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) भारत सरकार ने अपने अधीन सेवाओं और पदों पर भर्ती करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदि जातियों को छोड़ कर पिछड़े वर्गों की अखिल भारतीय सूची तैयार नहीं की है । भारत सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं और पदों में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं रखे जाते । तदनुसार, एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—4329/65] जिसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 को आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में काम करने वाले केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-4329/65] जिसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 को मैसूर राज्य में आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ।

मैसूर में स्नातकोत्तर बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2916. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को मैसूर राज्य में काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कितने

मैट्रिक पास तथा स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे ; और

(ख) 1964 में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवय्या) : (क) और (ख)—

उम्मीदवारों का वर्गीकरण	चालू रजिस्टर सन् 1964 के अनुसार में रोजगार संख्या जैसी पाने वालों 31-12-64 की संख्या को थी	
मैट्रिक और हायर सेकण्डरी परीक्षा पास लोग (जिनमें इण्टरमीडिएट भी शामिल हैं) .	47,025	3,493
ग्रेजुएट (जिनमें पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट भी शामिल हैं)	7,675	1,564

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

2917. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for abolishing discrimination in the minimum wages revising Committee's recommendations for agricultural labour in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that the land owners have stopped payments in "kind" for the agricultural labour in Kullanad area; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to abolish the discrimination and to restore payments in kind for agricultural labourers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as available.

Head Post Office, Vellore

2918. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a new building for the Head Post Office at Vellore in Madras State;

(b) if so, when the construction work will be taken up; and

(c) when the new building is likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of the building will be taken up as soon as the various formalities like the issue of sanction, preparation of working drawings, etc., are completed.

(c) No specific period is possible to be given, but it may take 2-3 years for the building to come up.

Upgrading of Post Offices

2919. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert a few Sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices into Sub-Post Offices in the Madras State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-4330/65].

Telephone Exchanges

2920. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in the Madras State as on the 31st March, 1965;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase them during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the names of places where they are to be installed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 268.

(b) Yes.

(c) New Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be opened during 1965-66 at the following places:

1. Sathankulam.
2. Surandai.
3. Pannaikadu.
4. Kamuthi.
5. Kandramanickam.
6. Kulipirai.
7. Tirunellikaval
8. Vadaseri.
9. Anaikaranchatram.
10. Tiruverambur.
11. Vikravandi.
12. Perambalur.
13. Gummidipundi.
14. Thiagadurgam.
15. New Hope.
16. Devarshola.
17. Emerald.
18. Sailas.
19. Kilkotagiri.
20. Pandalur.
21. Srimushnam.
22. Manthiripalayam.
23. Thammampatti.
24. Vanavasi.
25. Modakurichi.

Telephone Connections in Madras

2921. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of telephone connections pending in various telephone exchanges in the Madras State as on the 31st March, 1965; and

(b) the steps taken to give the connections expeditiously?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 27,714.

(b) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of Systems and to open new exchanges so that pending demands are met to the maximum extent possible consistent with the available resources. Details for some of the important stations are given in the Annexure, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4331/65].

Accommodation for Military Personnel on Border

2922. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of accommodation for families of military personnel serving on the borders; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct permanent residential quarters for families of military personnel on duty at borders?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It has not yet been possible to provide accommodation to separated families of all the military personnel serving on the borders. The separated families of some of the military personnel have, however, been provided with accommodation.

(b) Government have sanctioned certain projects for construction of accommodation for the separated families of military personnel. Certain other projects are at present under consideration.

Team of Indian Experts in Bhutan

2923. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of six Indian Experts was in Bhutan to study the feasibility of a Hydro Electric Project there;

(b) if so, the achievements of the team; and

(c) the composition of the team?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No team of Indian Experts has been to Bhutan recently to study the feasibility of any Hydro Electric Project in that country. However, a seven-member Indian team is currently in Bhutan to carry out reconnaissance survey of the catchment area of Toorsa with a view to improving flood control measures in Bhutan.

National Labour Conference

2924. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether special invitees have been attending the National Labour Conference during the last three or four years; and

(b) if so, the basis on which special invitations are issued?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Indian Labour Conference is a tripartite body and representatives of Central and State Governments and of Workers' and Employers' Organisations recognised for the purpose are invited to attend. It has also been the practice to invite the Director of the I.L.O. (India Branch) to the Conference. Apart from this, when specific requests are received for permission to attend as observers or visitors, such requests are considered on merit and permission given wherever possible subject to availability of space and other facilities.

Chipping and Painting Workers

2925. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Enquiry Committee appointed to hold the enquiry into the working of the Chipping and Painting Workers in major ports of India has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to publish the report; and

(c) the nature of recommendations and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) This is under consideration.

(c) A summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4332/65]. The report is under examination in consultation with Chairmen of the Dock Labour Boards.

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक

2926. **श्री० म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के निदेशकों तथा सहायक निदेशकों

के रूप में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें स्थानीय भाषाओं का ज्ञान है और ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें इनका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है ;

(ख) किन किन केन्द्रों के निदेशकों तथा सहायक निदेशकों को हिन्दी तथा स्थानीय भाषाओं का इतना ज्ञान नहीं है कि वे उसमें काम कर सकें ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति स्थानीय भाषाओं में काम करने की योग्यता के बिना आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल कर सकते हैं ; और

(घ) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में कार्य करने वाले प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों में से कितने व्यक्ति स्थानीय भाषाओं में कार्य कर सकते हैं और कितने नहीं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले 30 केन्द्र निदेशकों और सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों को स्थानीय भाषाओं का ज्ञान है । 28 केन्द्र निदेशकों और सहायक केन्द्र-निदेशकों को स्थानीय भाषा का ज्ञान नहीं है ।

(ख) बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, कालीकट, कटक, धारवाड़, इम्फाल, जम्मू, नागपुर, राजकोट, रांची, तिरुचिरापल्ली, और विजयवाड़ा ।

(ग) हां; प्रोग्राम एक्सिक्यूटिव और कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सहायता से जो प्रदेश की भाषा (ओं) का विशेष ज्ञान रखते हैं ।

(घ) क्रमशः 20 और 82 ।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय

2927. **श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रा० स० तिलारी :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार के पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी विभागों में क्रमशः कितने अधिकारी एवं अन्य कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ख) क्या हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषा विभागों में पूरा कार्यभार संभालने के हेतु कर्मचारियों आदि की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में अंग्रेजी तथा सामान्य प्रचार के लिए 93 तथा केवल हिन्दी के काम के लिए 29 अधिकारी और कर्मचारी है ।

(ख) कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, विजयवाड़ा और राजकोट में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की नई शाखाएं खोल कर भारतीय भाषाओं के काम को और बढ़ाने की योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं । अन्य नगरों में भी कार्यालय की और शाखाएं खोलने के लिए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

ब्रिटेन के अधीन द्वीप समूह

2928. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्दमान-निकोबार और मालदीव के निकट ब्रिटेन के अधीन कोई ऐसे द्वीप हैं जिनका अभी भारत को हस्तांतरण किया जाना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं, उनका क्षेत्रफल क्या है तथा उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं । अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपों के बिल्कुल आसपास ऐसे कोई द्वीप नहीं हैं जो ब्रिटेन के अधिकार में हों ।

मालदीव द्वीपसमूह 1960 के ऐंग्लो-मालदीव करार की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत ब्रिटेन के साथ संधि-संबंधित राज्य है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारी

2929. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**
श्री बड़े

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को डाक तथा तार विभाग के चीन-समर्थक वामपन्थी कर्मचारियों की किसी राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाही का पता लगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Hindi as a Language of U.N.O.

2930. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to the U.N.O. to include Hindi as one of the languages of the Organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Additions to the List of official and working languages of the principal organs of the UN can only be made by an amendment to the Rules of Procedure. An amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly requires a majority vote of Members present and voting after a committee has reported on the proposed amendment. It is uncertain whether a majority will favour recognition of Hindi as an official or working language, especially as this would lead to other members seeking similar recognition of their respective national languages leading to great complications, as all documents will have to be transcrited in all languages with interpreters and translators from every language into every other.

Although the UN has recognised only a few languages as its official or working languages, there is no bar to making a speech in any language other than the official or working languages, provided that the Member concerned provides for interpretation into one of the working languages.

Expenditure on Defence

2931. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the percentage of the gross National Product spent over Defence during 1964-65?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The gross National Product is not calculated by the Central Statistical Organisation under the Cabinet Secretariat which is the official body for publishing such statistical data. This organisation only gives the National Income (net National Product at factor cost) at current prices and 1948-49 prices. The official figures giving the estimates of the National Income for the year 1964-65 are not expected to be published by the Central Statistical Organisation before

February/March, 1966. The latest available estimates of National Income are those for the year 1963-64 which were published by the Central Statistical Organisation a few days back. According to these estimates, the Net Income for the year 1963-64 has been provisionally estimated as Rs. 17,200 crores at current prices and as Rs. 13,910 crores at 1948-49 prices.

The figures of actual expenditure over Defence during the year 1964-65 are not yet available. Only the actual expenditure figures for the year 1963-64 are available at present, which is about Rs. 816 crores. The net expenditure over Defence during the year 1964-65 according to the revised Budget Estimates for the same year are expected to be about Rs. 834 crores. Expressing the actual expenditure during 1963-64 and the estimated expenditure during 1964-65 as a percentage of the latest available National Income estimates at current prices, namely that for the year 1963-64 the percentages work out to approximately 4.74 per cent and 4.85 per cent respectively.

Botanical Garden in NEFA

2932. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Botanical Garden in NEFA;

(b) if so, the objects of setting up this garden;

(c) whether selection of the plot has been made; and

(d) if so, the land acquired for this purpose and when the developmental activity will start?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir, not for the present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Indian Aid to Mauritius

2933. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an offer of assistance for economic planning and technical assistance to Mauritius through their Prime Minister who recently visited New Delhi; and

(b) if so, details of the assistance programme?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During the visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius in January, 1965, discussions had taken place regarding various proposals of technical and economic cooperation between the two countries and India had indicated her willingness to assist Mauritius to the extent possible in this regard.

(b) The proposals relate to (i) services of experts from India and (ii) co-operation from the Indian industrialists in establishing industries in Mauritius. The details are being worked out.

L.I. Premia through Post Offices

2934. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 827 on the 31st March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding the collection of Life Insurance Premia through Post Offices has since been introduced throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The scheme is in force only in the Andhra, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan Postal Circles.

(b) Renewal premia of LIC policies are collected at branch offices, and such sub offices where there are no banks. A provisional receipt is given by the P.O. and a formal receipt is issued by the L.I.C. to the insurant in due course.

The P. & T. Department gets a commission of 50 P per transaction. The L.I.C. supplies free of cost, all the books of receipts and forms of journals etc. required for the purpose to the P. & T. Department. No extra expenditure has been incurred by the P. & T. Department on this account.

Unemployed Graduates

2935. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed graduates in the country are on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide them with suitable employment assistance and the latest position in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of graduates (including fresh graduates) seeking employment through Employment Exchanges increased from 55,786 to 72,326 between December, 1961 and December, 1964.

(b) Various development schemes in the Five Year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the educated persons including graduates.

Army Cadet College, Poona

2936. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 service candidates who were graded fit for the Army Cadet College, Poona by the Services Selection Boards have been left out of the January, 1965 course;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to admit these candidates to the course?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection depends upon the number of vacancies and the order of merit of the candidates. 54 Service candidates, who were found fit in all respects, had to be left out of the 10th Army Cadet College course which commenced in January, 1965, as the number of qualified candidates was more than the number of vacancies.

(c) Does not arise.

Visitors to Israel

2937. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a specially difficult procedure as well as provision of a separate travel document for intending visitors to Israel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that applications for travel document for Israel are as a rule rejected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The procedure for obtaining a travel document for Israel is the same as for any other country.

(b) A separate passport for Israel is required as the Arab States refuse

to grant visas on passports which bear Israeli visas.

(c) and (d). Applications are considered in accordance with our general policy.

Pak. Nationals, Visit to India

2938. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during 1964-65; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the same period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During the period April, 1964 to March, 1965, the total number of Pakistani nationals who visited India was 3,68,509.

(b) During the same period, the number of Indians who visited Pakistan was 1,96,467.

These figures do not include (i) the traffic return from the State of Gujarat in respect of Pakistani nationals for the period 1st to 15th January, 1965, and (ii) traffic returns from the States of Assam and Gujarat and the Union Territory of Tripura in respect of both Pakistani nationals and Indians for the period 16th to 31st March, 1965. Information in respect of these returns is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा आक्रमण

2939. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यवेक्षक दल तथा भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना पर जम्मू युद्ध-विराम रेखा के निकट मार्टर बमों तथा मशीनगनों से आक्रमण किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय सशस्त्र सेना के कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यवेक्षकों ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द्वा० ना० राजू) : (क) 25 फरवरी, 1965 को पाकिस्तानी सेना ने हल्की मशीनगनों द्वारा हमारे गश्तीदल पर फायर किया जबकि वह दल जम्मू के पास राजौरी के पश्चिम-दक्षिण पश्चिम में 5 मील की दूरी पर स्थित क्षेत्र में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अफसरों की अनुरक्षा कर रहा था ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) हमारे स्थानीय सैनिक फारमेशन द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सैनिक प्रेक्षकों के पास युद्ध-विराम उल्लंघन सम्बन्धी शिकायत की गई थी । सम्भवतः मुख्य सैनिक प्रेक्षक ने यह मामला पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों के साथ उठाया है ।

Cancer-inducing Chemicals

2940. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the British Ministry of Labour has proposed a total ban on the manufacture, import or use of certain chemicals, including betanapthylamine, known to be cancer-inducing;

(b) whether Government have advised the managements using chemical substances, to keep themselves ac-

quainted wih medical findings on these substances and make a co-ordinated effort to control the hazards;

(c) whether it is true that the lowest incidence of disease is amongst the miners most exposed to coal dust; and

(d) the extent to which coal dust has been found to prevent the induction of lung cancer?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The import of Betanapthylamine was banned in December, 1961. Approval for the manufacture thereof is not granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Committee of Experts from the Dyes Panel of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries has recommended the adoption of the Code of Practices followed by the British Chemical Industry, by similar industries in India.

(c) and (d). The incidence of cancer among coal miners in India is not known. From the information available it is difficult to say that the incidence of cancer is the lowest among the miners.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी

2941. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी केवल अंग्रेजी में निकलती है;

(ख) क्या उसको हिन्दी में भी निकालने का विचार है; और

(ग) इसका हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक मिल सकेगा ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी की कुछ प्रतिशत प्रतियां हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का निश्चय किया गया है । हिन्दी के पहले संस्करण को यथासंभव शीघ्रातिशीघ्र निकालने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Pak. Allegations against India

2942. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Karachi local English language daily carried a story under the title 'Fair sex for dirty work—India adds charm and colour to her espionage operations" and a protest has been lodged by the Indian High Commission in this regard; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the nature of the reply received from Pakistan, if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 20th March, 1965, Pakistani Press published a news item under the heading "Fair sex for dirty work—India adds charm and colour to her espionage operations". The story alleged, among other things, that the Indian Government was "believed to have reorganized its espionage corps in Pakistan by adding up a number of beautiful talented women to aid the secret service agents".

The Indian High Commission in Karachi in a note dated 20th March, 1965, strongly protested against such irresponsible, mischievous and totally baseless allegations. No reply to our Notes has yet been received from Pakistan.

Engineering and Medical Services in Defence

2943. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that the new recruits to Engineering and Medical Services would be liable to serve for a certain minimum period with the Defence services or work connected with the defence efforts;

(b) which categories of such Graduates will come under this clause; and

(c) whether this order will also apply to dental surgeons, graduate nurses and pharmacists?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Engineering Graduates and Medical Graduates recruited to posts and services under the Central Government, public undertakings and State Governments recruited under revised recruitments rules, where they have been revised, will come under the liability. The liability to serve in the Defence Services will be limited to a period of four years during the first 10 years of service and will not ordinarily apply to Graduate Engineers above 40 years of age or to Graduate Doctors above 45 years of age.

(c) No, Sir.

त्रिभुवन राजपथ का निर्माण

2944. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भुवन राजपथ का निर्माण मुख्यत: भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता से किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रक्सौल के निकट एक बोर्ड लगाया गया है जिससे यह पता चलता है कि उक्त राजपथ का निर्माण अमरीका ने किया है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त बोर्ड में लिखी बातों से यह धारणा बनती है कि भारत ने इस राजपथ के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उस में भारत का नाम भी जुड़वाने का है

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । काठमांडू और भैंसे को जोड़ने वाला त्रिभुवन राजपथ केवल भारत सरकार की सहायता से ही बनाया गया था ।

(ख) रक्सौल सीमा पर एक बोर्ड लगा है जिस पर लिखा है कि रक्सौल और भैंसे को जोड़ने वाली सड़क संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने बनाई है । यह सड़क त्रिभुवन राजपथ से अलग है, हालांकि यह उसी से जुड़कर आगे तक गई है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । काठमांडू से भैंसे तक 72 मील लंबे त्रिभुवन राजपथ के निर्माण में भारत की सहायता की सभी ने सराहना की है और उसे मान्यता दी है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Commonwealth Secretariat

2945. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are taking active interest in the appointment of the first Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, now in the process of formation;

(b) whether Government have received any names for the purpose; and

(c) whether India is sponsoring any candidate?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of India are not sponsoring any person for the appointment of the first Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Government of India have learnt of names of some candidates proposed by some of the Commonwealth countries but they have not been approached to support any name for the appointment.

Use of Gas in War

2946. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government intend to propose that no type of poisonous gas should be used in any part of the world by any country and get this treaty signed by various countries at the next Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Under the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the use of poisonous gas and the like stands condemned as contrary to international law and morality. There would, therefore, appear to be no need for any fresh treaty on this question.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या आयोग

2947. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के जनगणना आयुक्त संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या आयोग की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए हाल ही में न्यूयार्क गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने उक्त बैठक में क्या विचार प्रकट किये ; और

(ग) क्या उन्होंने वे विचार व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा सरकार के प्रवक्ता के रूप में व्यक्त किये थे ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या आयोग के 13वें सत्र की विभिन्न बैठकों के "अस्थायी संक्षिप्त वृत्त" में से संबंधित उद्धरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिए हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—4333/65]

(ग) उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या आयोग में भारत के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से ये विचार प्रकट किये थे ।

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess

2948. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated income under the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess in 1964-65;

(b) the amount collected so far;

(c) the heads of expenditure of this fund and the amount spent so far for the Welfare Schemes; and

(d) the broad details of the welfare schemes?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Rs. 25,00,000.

(b) From 1-10-1963 upto 31-3-1965 Rs. 48,74,010 has been collected.

(c)	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure on Cess collection . .		1,75,590
Expenditure on :		
(i) Administrative charges of Welfare Organisation .		1,19,054
(ii) Welfare Schemes		1,17,944

(d) The broad details of welfare schemes so far implemented are :

	Rs.
Orissa	
(i) Holiday Homes	6,454
(ii) Educational facilities	1,674
(iii) Medical facilities	49,161
TOTAL	57,289
Bihar	
(i) Medical facilities	1,000
(ii) Welfare Centre	16,108
TOTAL	17,108
Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra	
(i) Medical facilities	5,000
(ii) Educational facilities	5,000
(iii) Labour Welfare Centres	30,000
TOTAL	40,000
Andhra Pradesh and Mysore	
(i) Educational facilities	2,300
(ii) Recreational facilities	1,247
TOTAL	3,547
GRAND TOTAL	1,17,944

प्रधान मंत्री की रूस यात्रा

2949. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री सद्भाव यात्रा पर रूस जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ कौन-कौन व्यक्ति जायेंगे ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । प्रधान मंत्री 12 से 19 मई, 1965 तक सोवियत संघ की सद्भाव यात्रा पर रहेंगे जिसके लिए उन्हें सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ की सरकार ने निमंत्रण दिया है ।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जो दल जाएगा उनमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे :–

1. श्रीमती शास्त्री ।
2. श्री स्वर्ण सिंह, विदेश मंत्री ।
3. श्री एस० के० झा, प्रधान मंत्री के सचिव ।
4. श्री सी० एस० झा, विदेश सचिव ।
5. श्री एम० जी० कौल, सह सचिव, प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ।
6. श्री सी० पी० श्रीवास्तव, सह सचिव, प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ।
7. श्रीमती एस० कोचर, उप-सचिव, विदेश मंत्रालय, और निजी कर्मचारी-वर्ग के कुछ सदस्य ।

M.E.S., Ambala Cantt.

2950. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copper wires have been replaced by Galvanised Iron Wires in Military Engineer Service at Ambala Cantt. and the matter has been taken by the Special Police Establishment, Ambala;

(b) if so, the amount involved in this case; and

(c) the steps taken to find out such cases throughout the country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that copper wires have been removed in some sections of the over-head Electric system in the Unit lines in Ambala Cantt. and in some places these have been replaced by Galvanised Iron wires. The S.P.E. Ambala is seized of the matter.

b) The total loss of copper wire is estimated to be about Rs. 10,700.

(c) The information obtained from all the other stations in the country indicates that there is no like case elsewhere in which copper wire from the over-head lines has been stolen and replaced by Galvanised Iron wires.

Programme Executives

2951. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 180 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether only forty-two candidates have been selected as Programme Executives from out of 363 candidates interviewed, who had been picked up, on the basis of a written examination, for which there were 5,000 applicants;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sole criterion for selection for these posts was "interview" marks and that no weightage was given to the marks secured by the candidates in the written examination;

(c) if so, the reason for this departure from the general practice followed in the case of recruitment to different cadres like IAS; and

(d) whether the remaining 321 candidates interviewed by the Selection Board have been declared to be totally unfit for the posts?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Union Public Service Commission considered 3890 applications for the posts of Programme Executive in All India Radio. Of these, 3517 candidates were admitted to the written test. 363 candidates were summoned for interview. Of the 348 candidates who turned up for interview, 42 candidates only were recommended by the Commission for appointment to the posts of Programme Executive.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The written test conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of Programme Executives in All India Radio was not of the nature of a competitive examination like I.A.S., but was only a screening test to select candidates for interview. The marks obtained by the candidates in the written tests, which are conducted to screen the candidates for interview, are not taken into account in the final selection.

(d) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

2952. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस वर्ष पिछले की अपेक्षा अधिक बढ़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवय्या) : (क) और (ख). सन् 1964 के अन्त में दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में 65,141 (मैट्रिक पास और इससे अधिक) शिक्षित उम्मीदवारों के नाम दर्ज थे जबकि सन् 1963 के अन्त में यह संख्या 43,521 थी।

(ग) पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन दिल्ली में चल रहे विभिन्न विकास कार्य इस तरह तय किये गये हैं जिसमें शिक्षित तथा अन्य

बेरोजगार लोगों की रोजगार स्थिति में सुधार हो सके ।

सेना मुख्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2953. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
डा० गोविन्द दास :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और सेना मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों को फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणियां लिखने तथा हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने से रोका गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की रोक लगाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि केन्द्र में सब कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी राजभाषा घोषित हो चुकी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस रोक को दूर करने के लिये आदेश जारी करने का विचार है , यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आयुध डिपुओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2954. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा बिहार में स्थित आयुध डिपुओं में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में सरकारी काम करने, आवेदन-पत्र देने तथा हस्ताक्षर करने के लिये मना किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा सरकारी आदेश के अनुसार किया गया है अथवा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों की इच्छानुसार ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति स्पष्ट करते हुए रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से स्पष्ट आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) से (ग) . रक्षा सिब्बन्दियों पर लागू होने वाली हिदायतें (इसमें आर्डनेन्स डिपो भी शामिल हैं) कुछ सरकारी कामों में हिन्दी प्रयोग करने की इजाजत देती है, जैसे कि उन प्रदेशों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार जिन्होंने हिन्दी सरकारी भाषा मान ली है, हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर, इत्यादि । इस प्रकार की सिब्बन्दियों के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर करने या प्रार्थना-पत्र देने के लिए मना नहीं किया गया है । सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है , जिसमें किसी आर्डनेन्स डिपो के कर्मचारी को ऐसा करने से मना किया गया हो ।

सारे सरकारी कार्यों को फौरन ही हिन्दी में कर देना व्यवहारिक नहीं होगा । सरकार की नीति है कि काम में किसी प्रकार की रुकावट *बगैर धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी का व्यवहार बढ़ाया जाय ।*

प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2955. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री, नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :
श्री उटिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
डा० गोविन्द दास :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों तथा विभागों में कार्य करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में आवेदन-पत्र देने अथवा हस्ताक्षर करने से मना किया गया है ; और

(ख) विभिन्न विभागों में अब तक इस प्रकार के कितने मामले हुए हैं और उनके संबंध में क्या किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास नहीं आई है ।

Requisitioning of Bungalows in Kasauli

2956. **Shri Kapur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows requisitioned so far at Kasauli for defence purposes under Section 29 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 and the dates thereof;

(b) the number of cases in which the rent compensation under Section 30 of the above Act has been determined and how long after the requisitioning;

(c) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid; and

(d) who would bear the burden of interest, which the owner of a requisitioned property is entitled to receive on the amount of compensation as arrear under Rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Orders of requisition under the Defence of India Act, 1962, have been issued in respect of two bungalows located at Kasauli. Possession has, however, been received only in respect of one bungalow. This was on 17-6-1963.

(b) Compensation was determined by the Competent Authority on 19th May, 1964—about 11 months after the possession was handed over.

(c) Rental for the requisitioned building has been paid upto December, 1964. Payment of rent for the subsequent quarter is in hand.

(d) Interest is payable only if the compensation is not paid within the time prescribed by the Central Government. In that case the burden will be on Government.

सैनिकों के लिए ट्रांजिस्टर

2957. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय सैनिकों को इस समय भारत में बनाए जा रहे ट्रांजिस्टर सेट देने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने सेट खरीदे गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । ऊंचे स्थानों तथा अलग अलग स्थानों पर स्थित जवानों द्वारा सामूहिक-रूप से इस्तेमाल करने के लिए जहां और कोई सुख-सुविधा न थी और जहां इस्तेमाल करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त ट्रांजिस्टर बांटे गये थे मार्च 1965 में 350 ट्रांजिस्टर बाजार से खरीदने के लिए निर्णय किया गया था । इस खरीद का मूल्य राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष से दिया जा रहा है और इन

बेटों को खरीदने के लिए इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

भारत-पाक सीमा सम्बन्धी श्वेत पत्र

2959. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्छ से लेकर त्रिपुरा तक भारत की जो सीमा अन्य देशों से मिली हुई है उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति पर कोई तफसीलवार श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्वेत पत्र कब प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार का इरादा है कि वह शीघ्र ही कच्छ की सीमा स्थिति पर एक ब्रोशर या श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करे ।

I.A.F. Dakota Crash in Nagaland

2960. **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1965 regarding I.A.F. Dakota crash in Nagaland and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the circumstances of the crash has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the investigations stand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investigations are still in progress by the Court of Inquiry.

Indian Delegation to Moscow

2961. **Shri Koya:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian officials is being sent to the U.S.S.R. to hold discussions relating to MIG Projects; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the matters to be discussed by the Official team?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The delegation left for U.S.S.R. on 24-4-1965.

(b) The delegation has gone to U.S.S.R. to finalise matters of detail and to discuss the follow-up action in respect of subjects discussed with Government of U.S.S.R. during the visit of the Defence Minister's delegation to U.S.S.R. in August-September, 1964. These relate to matters like purchase of light tanks and associated equipment, details connected with the establishment of production facilities for the MIG aircraft etc.

Unemployed Persons in Madras

2962. **Shri Dharmalingam**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Matriculates, Graduates and Post-Graduates on the live register of the Employment Ex-

changes in Madras State as on the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the number of persons provided with employment during 1964?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Category of applicants	Number on live register as on 31-12-1964	Number placed in employment during 1964
Matriculates and Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates) .	45,370	18,574
Graduates (including Post-Graduates) .	1,920	3,201

Indian's Protest to Sino-Pak. Boundary Pact

2963. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reply has been received to the Indian note dated the 7th April, 1965 handed over to the Chinese Embassy protesting against the signing of the so-called Sino-Pakistan boundary protocol in Rawalpindi on the 26th March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Pak. Border Disputes

2964. Shri N. Dandeker:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of the Indo-Pakistan border disputes (both East and West) which were pending for settlement on the 15th April, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965; and

(b) the dates of the starting of those disputes which have come up for the first time in 1964 and 1965 (upto 15th April)?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Indo-Pakistan border disputes which are at present pending settlement are:

The disputes regarding the five villages South of Patharia and the Umapati village in Assam,

Interpretation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1958, regarding the 24 Parganas border of West Bengal,

The Fenny River dispute, interpretation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1958 regarding the Bhagalpur Railway Line, Muhuri river dispute and the Sibpur-Gaurangala village dispute, in respect of the Tripura border; and

The question of the modalities of marking on the ground the border between Kutch and Sind, which has been demarcated in maps and documents.

All these disputes have been pending settlement since before 15th April, 1962.

Pak. Firings on Indian Borders

2965. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced in each sector by recent Pakistani firings and intrusions in Cooch-Behar, Kutch-Sind, Latitilla-Dumabari, Karimganj and Jammu and Kashmir ceasefire line, since January this year;

(b) the number of villages evacuated totally or partially on this account in each sector; and

(c) the steps taken to resettle them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Calcutta-Asansol Trunk Cable Link

2966. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the scheme for doubling the Calcutta-Asansol trunk cable link has been undertaken;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the cost thereof and broad outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by the end of May, 1965.

(c) The cost is about rupees 14 lakhs. The work involves installation of electronic equipment in six new repeater stations and additions at various stations.

Pak. Raid on Sangowali Village

2968. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one civilian was killed and some others injured on the 13th April, 1965 when some armed Pakistanis raided Sangowali village about 55 miles from Jammu (Kashmir) in the Chhamb Sector;

(b) if so, the total number of persons killed and injured; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). On the night of the 13th April, 1965, about 10 armed Pakistan civilians with the active support of the Pakistan troops committed a raid in Sangowali village in the Chhamb Sector. As a result, one civilian was killed and another injured, on our side.

(c) The dead body of the civilian, two live rounds and 4 empty cases with Pakistan markings, which were recovered, were shown to the UN Military Observers. A cease-fire violation complaint was lodged with the Observers. Besides, precautionary measures have been taken on our side.

हल्के टैंकों का निर्माण

2970. **श्री बनवासी लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन की फर्म मेसर्स विकर्स ने भारत को विमानों द्वारा ले जाये सकने वाले हल्के टैंकों के निर्माण करने में सहयोग देने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहयोग की मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ती के लिए भारत सरकार के सहयोग में काम करने के लिए विमान द्वारा ले जाने वाले हल्के टैंकों का डिजाईन तथा निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में यू० के० के मेसर्स विकर्स-आर्मस्ट्रांग का आफर प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) इस आफर पर अब भी विचार हो रहा है ।

P&T Circle, Bombay

2971. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to shift P&T Circle office from Bombay to Nagpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Class III and Class IV officers out of those who will be affected by such a move; and

(d) whether the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrialists concerned have objected to this move?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir; no such proposal is under the consideration of Government at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

United Nations Association Conference

2972. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave financial aid for the holding of the United Nations Association Conference in India in January, last;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the number of foreign countries which sent their delegations to the said Conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 80,000.

(c) Delegations from 37 foreign countries attended the Conference.

Concentration of Pak. Troops

2974. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has concentrated large number of troops and greatly increased its military activities all along the Rajasthan border; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Pakistan has increased the strength of semi-military Rangers manning the border posts. Intensified military activity has also been reported from areas near the border. The so-called Mujahids are being given intensive military training and recruitment has been stepped up.

(b) Precautionary measures, as needed from time to time, are being taken.

Medical Team for South Vietnam

2975. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government intend to send a medical team to South Vietnam for setting up a Blood Transfusion Centre there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): No, Sir; there is no such proposal at present.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AGITATION BY STUDENTS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The recent agitation by the students of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the 25th April, 1965, disturbances took place in the Aligarh Muslim University campus in which several persons, including the Vice-Chancellor, received injuries. The disturbances were ostensibly the result of an agitation on the part of a section of the students of the University against the decision of the Academic Council taken at its meeting held on the 12th April, 1965 to the effect that for purposes of admission to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, the ratio of internal to external students should ordinarily be 50 : 50. Prior to 1963, 50 per cent of the seats in the Faculty were reserved for internal students. However, in that year, the University raised the percentage from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and during the years 1963 and 1964 admissions were made on this basis.

In its report submitted in December, 1960, the Enquiry Committee appointed by the University had discussed the question of admission to professional colleges as follows:

"The establishment of an Engineering College has been made possible by large state grants. The nation is interested in ensuring that high standards are reached by those who elect to join the professional courses. The claims of University to regulate its admission policy have always to be balanced with the country's requirements for highly skilled specialists in the various technical fields. This objective may be achieved by continuing to allow to the University the right to reserve 50 per cent of the seats in any year for its first and high second class students. Obviously in pursuing this policy the University cannot and should not discriminate between its Muslim and non-Muslim students. It is, however, reasonable to assume that of the 50 per cent Aligarh students a good proportion would come from the Muslim community....."

The high protective wall of 75 per cent reservation raised by the University in 1963 militated against the basic characteristics of a university as an academic institution and also against the all-India character of the university which, as a result of two years of operation of this rule, was becoming singularly regional and inbred. The general opinion in the University was that the standards were deteriorating. On the recommendations of the Admissions Committee, therefore, the Academic Council of the University took the decision on the 12th April, 1965 to maintain ordinarily the ratio of 50:50 in the matter of admissions to the Faculty of Engineering and Technology between internal and external students.

A section of the students of the University strongly resented the decision of the Academic Council. Against the advice of the Executive Committee of the Union some 300 or 400 students constituted themselves into a General Body meeting and appointed a Committee of Action to agitate against the decision of the Academic Council. This section of the

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

students took out processions and staged demonstrations beginning on the 19th April, 1965.

5. The Vice-Chancellor was out of Aligarh when the agitation started. On his return to Aligarh on the 21st April, in consultation with his colleagues he decided to meet the Executive Committee of the Union to explain to the students how, in practice, the term "ordinarily" in the resolution passed by the Academic Council would be made to apply. He said that the students had little to fear and that the term was meant to cover a gradual process of change. The University would exercise its discretion in regulating admissions every year in terms of the decision of the Academic Council which permitted such discretion. In taking the decision, the Academic Council was merely honouring the commitment which the University had made in accepting the relevant recommendation of the Enquiry Committee and which was also in line with the past practice of the University. The Vice-Chancellor conveyed to the students his disapproval of their agitational approach and advised them against demonstrations of any kind. He also promised that the resolution passed by the students against the change of rules would be brought to the notice of the Executive Council.

6. In spite of the explanations given by the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University, a section of the students continued to take out processions and staged demonstrations. On the 25th April, the University Court met to conduct elections to the University offices. A crowd of about 1500 students collected outside the building where the Court meeting was being held and started shouting slogans. The students were armed with brick bats, lathis and empty bottles and demanded that the University Court should immediately rescind the decision of the Academic Council. Some officers and teachers of the University present at the meeting came out and tried to persuade the students to disperse. At first the students left but soon after came back and started throwing stones and bottles through the windows and doors of the hall where the meeting was taking place When the violent behaviour on the part of the students continued unabated and the situation showed signs of deterioration, the University authorities decided to call for police assistance.

7. The mob continued their violent behaviour and started thr wing brickbats even at the police as a result of which some of the members of police received injuries. As there was an imminent danger of the mob overpowering the police party, three rounds were fired by the police in self-defence resulting in injuries to two students. Thereafter the students dispersed for a while, but again collected and questioned the presence of police and their authority to enter the University. Brick-batting was also started again. Some of the students then forcibly entered the hall where the Court meeting was being held and started beating up the members of the University Court and the staff there. The Vice-Chancellor was severely assaulted and received a number of injuries. It is, however worth mentioning that two students protected the Vice-Chancellor from further injuries at great personal risk to themselves.

8. On the 26th April, 1965, the Vice-Chancellor was removed to Delhi for treatment in a nursing home. where he is progressing. As regards the reported resignation of the Vice-Chancellor, the President in his capacity as the Visitor of the University has not received any letter of resignation so far.

9. Necessary precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any further violation of law and order. A few students have been arrested by the local authorities. Intensive patrolling is being done and the situation is under control. The University has been closed until restoration of normal conditions.

10. It is clear from the report of the Vice-Chancellor that although outwardly the agitation appeared to be against the change proposed in the rules of admission, it was in reality directed against him personally because of his broad and nationalistic approach to the problems of the University. It would also appear that the disturbance was not a mere sporadic event; it was too well-organised for that. The Government of U.P. is making a thorough probe into the matter to ascertain the root-cause of the trouble. I would like to assure the House that the Government will take all possible measures to ensure that the University conforms in its organisation and its activities to the highest standards expected of a national institution of higher learning.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सच है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में जमाअतेइस्लामी नाम का एक राजनीतिक साम्प्रदायिक दल है, जो आये दिन दंगा कराता रहता है । पिछले दिनों वहां पर जो पाकिस्तान का झंडा फहराया गया, उस में भी इसी दल का हाथ था और इस कांड में भी इसी दल का हाथ है? क्या यह सच है कि इस दल को वहां के प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर का समर्थन प्राप्त है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास इतने माननीय सदस्यों के नाम हैं कि मैं उन में से भी सब को नहीं बुला सकता । इसलिये माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ एक एक सवाल करें ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि क्या इस दल को वहां के प्रो-वाइस-चांसलर का समर्थन प्राप्त है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करायेगी ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to say that there is a section of the staff, which has made common cause with this rowdy element, which is reactionary, illiberal and communal. I assure the House that I will see to it that this element is removed from there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Liquidate them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is not a totalitarian country; I cannot do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not mean physically, but educationally, professionally.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: (Bhagalpur): The question is specific about the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's action.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has any action been taken against him?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not received detailed information about actions and activities of individual members of the staff. The U.P. Government is having a probe. If that probe is not satisfactory I will persuade my hon. friend the Home Minister to have a probe instituted by the CBI from the Centre.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान और भारत में पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्ति के जन्मदाता, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों और अध्यापकों द्वारा पराधीन भारत में भी एक बार इसी प्रकार की घटना स्वर्गीय मौलाना आजाद के साथ की गई थी, जब अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के लड़कों ने मौलाना आज़ाद पर आक्रमण किया था । लेकिन वह घटना पराधीन भारत की थी—उस समय देश स्वतंत्र नहीं था । देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद सरकार के द्वारा करोड़ों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

रुपये प्राप्त करने वाले इस विश्वविद्यालय में अब वर्तमान उपकुलपति, श्री अलीयावर जंग, के साथ यह घटना हुई है । इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री शायद यह बताना भूल गये कि नर्सिंग होम में श्री अलीयावर जंग को ३२ टांके लगे हैं—इतने भयंकर ढंग से उन को पीटा गया है । मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह भी है कि जिस यूनियन हाल में श्री अलीयावर जंग को पीटा गया, उस के बाहर उन के लिए एक जनाज़ा भी तैयार रखा गया था कि मरने के बाद उस जनाजे में उन को ले जाया जायेगा । यहां तक भी स्थिति थी । जैसा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है, कि जिस समय उन पर आक्रमण किया गया, तो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ प्राध्यापक और बड़े बड़े अधिकारी भी जो वहां थे वह उसमें सम्मिलित थे, जिन्होंने पुलिस को यह कहा कि तुम बिना हमारी आज्ञा के यहां किस प्रकार आए ? लड़कों ने नहीं, अध्यापकों ने यह कहा । श्री अलीयावर जंग पर आक्रमण करते समय उन्होंने यह नारा भी लगाया "हैदराबादी मुर्गे, तुम ने हैदराबाद को हिन्दुस्तान में मिलाया और अब तुम मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय को नष्ट करने के लिए आये हो ।" यह कह कर उन्होंने श्री अलीयावर जंग पर आक्रमण किया । क्या मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से यह जान सकता हूं कि इतनी भयंकर घटना हो जाने के बाद बजाये इस के कि वह अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ लड़कों को गिरफ्तार कर के संतुष्ट हो जायें । इस प्रकार के दोषी अधिकारियों को क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार करवाते ? और क्यों नहीं इस विश्वविद्यालय में एक प्रशासक नियुक्त किया गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, I share the indignation of my hon. friend at what happened at Aligarh. I think my sympathy and the sympathy of the whole House must go out to the Vice-Chancellor for the indignity he has suffered. I wish to assure my hon. friend and the whole House once again that not merely the students will be punished but I will see to it that any member of the staff who was party to this is also brought to book and proper action is taken against him.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का अन्तिम भाग यह था कि इन संकटपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में उस विश्वविद्यालय में प्रशासक नियुक्त करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards the police, Sir, I am sorry to say, my information is—I am looking into it—that the police remained outside, it never came into the court, and at the instance of some members of the staff, without consulting the Vice Chancellor the police were sent away and the Vice Chancellor was assaulted after that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Who did it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: An enquiry is being made. It is a very serious matter and we are looking into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a conspiracy, arrest them.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : अलीगढ़ के साप्ताहिक पत्रों और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि जिस दिन यह घटना हुई, उससे कुछ दिन पूर्व अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत एक मुस्लिम होस्टल में एक मीटिंग हुई, जिस में कई प्रोफ़ेसरों ने भी हिस्सा लिया । उस मीटिंग में उपस्थित होने वाले जो शत-प्रति-शत मुस्लिम विद्यार्थी थे, उन्होंने अन्य बहुत सी बातों के अतिरिक्त इस बात पर भी चर्चा की कि मुस्लिम

यनिवर्सिटी के अपने छात्रों पर दाखिले के सम्बन्ध में नियंत्रण लगा देने से सब से बड़ा नुक्सान हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं होगा हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा-पद्धति को नहीं होगा, बल्कि चूंकि पिछले दस सालों में इन इंजीनियरिंग और टैक्नोलोजिकल कालेजों से स्टुडेंट्स तैयार हो कर लगातार पाकिस्तान में जा रहे हैं, इसलिये पाकिस्तान के इन्ट्रेस्ट को सेफगार्ड करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस प्रकार का कदम उठायें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है ।

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Give the names of three students who went to Pakistan.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of this incident, but I know....

श्री मौर्य : माननीय सदस्य ऐसे तीन विद्यार्थियों के नाम बतायें, जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी से इंजीनियरिंग और टैक्नालोजी पास कर के पाकिस्तान गये हैं । यह बेकार की बात है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे माननीय मित्र ने यह सवाल पूछा है, तो श्री मौर्य कहते हैं कि यह बेकार बात है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कहने का उन का क्या हक है । सरकार से जवाब मांगा गया है और सरकार उत्तर दे । यह बीच में कहने वाले कौन हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मौर्य : तुम बीच में बोलने वाले कौन हो ? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मौर्य : ये तीन नाम ऐसे स्टुडेंट्स के दे दें, जो इस यूनिवर्सिटी से इंजीनियरिंग पास कर के पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं । ये झूठ क्यों बोलते हैं ? ये झूठ बोलते हैं । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ? (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. Shri Maurya may have his own turn if his name is there. But this is not proper. He has no business to interrupt like this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): He must withdraw his words. He is talking nonsense, utter nonsense (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां आ कर हाउस में गुंडागर्दी करते हैं (इंटरप्शंज) ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am very sorry. I am on my legs. Everyone should sit down.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He must be asked to withdraw those words.

Shri Maurya: The Leader of the Jan Sangh called me nonsense.

Mr. Speaker: The manner in which Shri Maurya is behaving is very objectionable.

Shri Maurya: The Leader of the Jan Sangh called me nonsense.

श्री कछवाय : आप चुप बैठ जायें ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya as well is not behaving in a responsible manner. My remarks apply to Shri Kachhavaiya also now.

Shri Maurya: The Leader of the Jan Sangh called me nonsense.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने खड़े हो कर जो शब्द कहे वे दुरुस्त नहीं थे। उनको आपको वापिस लेना चाहिये।

श्री मौर्य : तीन ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के नाम ये बता दें जो यहां पढ़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या मतलब है यह कहने का ? आप उन लफ्जों को वापिस लीजिये कि ये झूठ कह रहे हैं।

Shri Maurya: I withdraw my words, but the Leader of the Jan Sangh called me nonsense.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ठीक कहा है।

Shri Maurya: I object to that. He must withdraw those words.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya's behaviour also was very objectionable. He also should express regret for it. If somebody behaves in that manner, it is my business to correct him and not of any hon. Member. The manner in which he has behaved was very objectionable and very wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं उन लफ्जों को वापिस लेता हूं। यह इस तरह से बोल रहे थे, तब मैंने कहा था। मैं उनको वापिस लेता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास सारा इल्म नहीं है दूसरों के पास भी है, हर एक के पास इल्म है। तभी वे जो कहना होता है कहते हैं। जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे, आपकी अगर जवाब देने की बारी आये, तब आप दें।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no knowledge of any meetings with regard to Pakistan being held in Aligarh, but I can tell the House everything that I know. The personal propaganda against the Vice-Chancellor had been going on since October and it is very surprising that neither the intelligence of the U.P. Government nor our own intelligence should have known about it.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Two Urdu rags have since October been violently attacking the Vice-Chancellor because of his nationalist liberal outlook and his attention was never drawn to it; our attention in Delhi was never drawn to it. Obviously, the U.P. Government never knew about it. We are enquiring about this and we want to find out how is it that this thing went on without anybody knowing about it.

श्री डागड़ी (हिसार) : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में कोई गैर हिन्दू और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में कोई गैर मुस्लिम वाइस चांसलर नहीं नियुक्त किया गया है। यह एक प्रथा सी चली आ रही है। इस प्रथा और प्रणाली को बदलने की बात भी क्या आप सोच रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I remain the Education Minister long enough, I will see to it that there is a non-Muslim Vice-Chancellor in Aligarh and a non-Hindu Vice-Chancellor in Banaras.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की जांच कमेटी का एक वाक्य पढ़े देता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में एक दूसरे से सम्बन्धित मुलाजिम अनुशासन के लिए खतरनाक होते हैं और नीतियां ठीक चल नहीं पाती हैं। इस जुमले की पृष्ठभूमि में जो इस वक्त विश्वविद्यालय के रजिस्ट्रार हैं उनके कम से कम तीस बड़े मिले जुले सम्बन्धी वहां काम कर रहे हैं जिसकी इत्तिला शिक्षा मंत्री को दे दी गई है। यह रजिस्ट्रार साहब नौकरशाही में से रहे हैं

ठीक उसी तरह से जिस तरह से पहले वाले उपकुलपति भी नौकरशाही से रहे हैं, उनका शिक्षा से सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है । जब यह बैठक हो रही थी तो ये सारे के सारे लोग मिल करके तमाशा देख रहे थे । वर्तमान उपकुलपति जो कि नौकरशाही से जहां तक मुझे मालूम है नहीं हैं और एक साधारण जीवन से आये हैं, जब यह पिट रहे थे तो उनको पिटता हुए ये सभी लोग देख रहे थे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन दो के खिलाफ, पुराने उपकुलपति तैय्यब जी और वर्तमान रजिस्ट्रार, जिन का नाम बताने की जरूरत तो नहीं है, आप इनका नाम जानते ही होंगे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रजिस्ट्रार कह दिया है तो समझ जायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया इन दोनों के खिलाफ़ सुरक्षा कानून के मुताबिक कार्रवाई करने की बात सरकार सोच रही है, या जेल में रखने की या कोई और ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I told the House, may I repeat that action will be taken against every member of the staff who, in any way, connived with the assault on the Vice Chancellor? I myself have just come out of hospital. The Vice Chancellor is still in the hospital. I gathered this information while I was in the hospital. I was tremendously worried about it. But I assure the House that I will leave no stone unturned to see that this communal reactionary element is removed from the Aligarh University.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे सवाल पर ध्यान दें । मैं कुछ नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं सहानुभूति रखता हूं मंत्री महोदय से और उपकुलपति से दोनों से । लेकिन मेरा सवाल तो रजिस्ट्रार साहब और पुराने उपकुलपति से सम्बन्ध रखता है । इन दोनों के खिलाफ क्यों नहीं फौरन कुछ कार्रवाई की जाती है, क्यों फौरन इनको गिरफ्तार . .

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no sympathy either for the Registrar or for the former Vice Chancellor. If I know that any person has connived with this or has been party to it, again I assure the hon. Members that he will be removed.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीस रिश्तेदार हैं । इसकी आपको भी खबर है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या यह सही है कि पहले वाले उपकुलपति का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के साथ साथ मौजूदा रजिस्ट्रार का भी कार्यकाल समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये था लेकिन वह हुआ नहीं ? उसके साथ साथ आज अखबारों में यह निकला है कि रजिस्ट्रार साहब ने एक प्रेस नोट में वाइस चांसलर के स्टेटमेंट को सम्पूर्ण मिथ्या, कम्प्लीट फ़ैब्रिकेशन कहा है । क्या इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है, यदि हां तो इन्होंने अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की है क्योंकि यह कार्रवाई तत्काल हो जानी चाहिये थी, जल्दी होनी चाहिये थी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am in touch with the Vice Chancellor. I received a letter from him yesterday. I have talked to people who have come from Aligarh who were there. It takes some time. But, as I said, I cannot dismiss somebody unless I have some material before me. With regard to the other question, as far as my knowledge goes, the Registrar's appointment is not contemporaneous with the appointment of the Vice Chancellor. It is only the pro-Vice Chancellor's appointment which is contemporaneous. I want to look into as to what his tenure is and if he is guilty of any action, again I

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

assure the House that I will see to it that action is taken against him.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In the face of this unseemly and murderous assualt on the Vice Chancellor—a unique factor in the history of India's educational world—may I know whether the Government has studied the dangerous portents that haunt the precincts of Aligarh University and, if so, what positive steps Government propose to take to cure Aligarh University of this deep malady, a canker of the past, by dismantling the University or by overhauling it lock, stock and barrel?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My view is that the Aligarh University has a contribution to make to the composite culture of India. But I wish to assure this House that I know that there is a canker in the body-politic, and I want to remove that canker, and I shall take every drastic action to see that this communal and reactionary element is removed from the Aligarh University.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Only those Members whose names are there should try to catch my eye. But even in regard to them, I shall not be able to call all of them.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): May I be permitted to ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Siddeshwar Prasad.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : अभी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने जो लम्बा सा विवरण पढ़ा उसी से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भारत सरकार की और विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों की शिक्षा नीति स्पष्ट नहीं रही है। जब कि बार बार यह घोषणा की जाती रही है कि हर यूनिवर्सिटी में एडमिशन बिल्कुल मैरिट बेसिस पर होगा, रीजनल या लोकल बेसिस पर नहीं होगा, अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी में यह निर्णय किया गया कि वहां स्थानीय विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित हों। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन द्वारा और यहां शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता रहा है कि पूरे एडमिशन मैरिट बेसिस पर हों, तो क्या वजह है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में इसे लागू नहीं किया गया? जब तक इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं मान लिया जाता है तब तक इस विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द रक्खा जाये, इस के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री का क्या ख्याल है। वह इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निश्चय करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान सवाल कर के एक्सप्लेनेशन और एल्युसिडिशन नहीं मांग रहे है, वह बहुत ज्यादा कह रहे हैं और उस का एक ही जवाब हो सकता है चाहे पचास मेम्बर सवाल करें या एक करे। वह यही कहेंगे कि हम तहकीकात करेंगे और जो दोषी होगा उसे सजा देंगे। ज्यादा लम्बे भाषण के बाद सवाल करना कि इस के बारे में क्या ख्याल है, ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि कोई ख्याल अपना वह बतला नहीं सकेंगे।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सवाल यह है कि सारे के सारे एडमिशन वहां पर मेरिट बेसिस पर हो सकेंगे क्या इस बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री हाउस को कोई आश्वासन दे सकेंगे।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think that both my hon. friends are misinformed. As far as the recruitment of the staff is concerned, it is done through selection committees as in any other university. As regards the admission of students, that is also done on an all-India basis on the percentage of marks received by the students.

The appointments are all through selection committees.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आप ने जो जवाब पढ़ा है वह इस से उल्टा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): While I congratulate the hon. Minister of Education on the very firm assurance that he has given to this House, which is very satisfactory, we would like to know whether he proposes to take any particular steps to probe into the root cause and to constitute a committee which may suggest long-term measures for rooting out this kind of trend in the Aligarh University?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not decided on that, but if necessary as we did in the case of the Banaras University, we may pass an ordinance and suspend its constitution. I am prepared even to go to that length. As regards the long-term proposals, I must have a discussion with the vice-chancellor, and I shall give him every support to make Aligarh University a modern, liberal, national university.

श्री मौर्य : श्री तैय्यब जी के वाइस चांसलर बनने के पहले अलीगढ़ मुसलिम विश्वविद्यालय में जो 50 फ़ी सदी रिजर्वेशन अलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेन्ट्स के लिए था उस को उन्होंने 75 प्रतिशत कर दिया । उन के जमाने में एक मि० बसीर नाम का स्टूडेन्ट एम० ए० (फाइनल) का था । उन के समय में उसे तीन चार बार योरुप भेजा गया । यह जो डिमान्स्ट्रेशन हुआ है यह बड़े शर्म की बात है अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेन्ट्स के लिए । इस डिमान्स्ट्रेशन में बसीर नाम का जो एम० ए० (फाइनल) का स्टूडेन्ट्स था वह लीडर था । वह हर साल फेल होता रहा है फिर भी उस को योरुप भेजा जाता रहा है । इस यूनिवर्सिटी के मौजूदा रजिस्ट्रार सरकारी नौकर हैं, तैयब जी भी सरकारी नौकर थे । दोनों की गलती की वजह से सब कुछ हुआ है । ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार यह निर्णय लेगी कि कोई भी सरकारी नौकर कभी भी किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में वाइस चांसलर या रजिस्ट्रार न बनाया जाये ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: In fairness to the present vice-chancellor, may I say that it was very difficult for me to persuade him to take up this job? I told him that it was a great challenge. He was occupying a high diplomatic post, and he would have continued in his diplomatic career, which he gave up to go to Aligarh and meet the challenge. It is sad that he should have met with this fate.

As regards his predecessor, I am sorry that he changed 50 per cent to 75 per cent without the consent of the Executive Council; but the present Vice-chancellor wanted to restore the position as it was before the action taken by his predecessor.

Shri Maurya: My question was very sharp and clear, but that has not been answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस बात को करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि कोई भी नौकरशाही का मुलाजिम वहां न भेजा जाये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why is it that Members are not being called in the order in which their names appear on the Order Paper?

Mr. Speaker: No; I am not calling them in that order, but I shall try to call as many of them as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have always said that you would be calling the Members in the order in which

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

their names appear on the Order Paper. Why have you changed this procedure now?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that I should call everyone of them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know why you have changed the procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma may kindly sit down.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall sit down, but I want to know why you have changed the procedure. It is a point of order, and I want your ruling on it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a point of order.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): It is a categorical statement which the hon. Minister has made with regard to the Aligarh University. May I know whether, taking into account the present happenings in that institution, he would like to bring forward a legislation to do away with these communal nomenclatures such as Muslim University and Hindu University, so that we may establish real secularism in this country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already said that. If this House changes the name of the Banaras Hindu University—the Bill is pending before the House—and leaves out the word 'Hindu' from the name of that university, I shall immediately bring forward legislation to delete the word 'Muslim' from the name of the Aligarh Muslim University.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मुझे जरा सी बात जाननी है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के बयान से मुझे यह जाहिर नहीं हुआ कि किस वजह से पहले कम्यूनल मामला उठा था। पहले वाइस चांसलर थे उन्होंने 75 फी सदी तय किया, नये वाइस चांसलर आये तो उन के जमाने में 50 फी सदी हो गया। जिन बच्चों को अपना फ्यूचर डार्क दिखाई दिया, वह परेशान हो गये। उन्होंने सोचा कि हमारी जिन्दगी खराब हो गई। इस मामले में कम्यूनलिज्म कहां से आ गया जो बार बार कहा जाता है। कम्यूनलिज्म कहां से आ जायेगा अगर बच्चों को अपना कैरियर खराब होता दिखाई दिया। वाइस चांसलर साहब भी मोहमेडन थे और वह बच्चे भी मोहमेडन थे। इस में कम्यूनलिज्म कहां से आता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Communalism comes in this way. The present vice-chancellor is known for his liberal modern nationalist outlook. The communal section of Aligarh did not like his appointment. As I said, from October, a vendetta is being carried on against him. All sorts of strictures have been passed against him, and libellous statements have been made. The change from 50 to 75 per cent was merely a pretext. One does not go and murderously assault a vice-chancellor because he changes the percentage from 75 to 50.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I seek a clarification? There are 44 names on the Order Paper. We have already taken about half an hour on this. . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall decide when I shall have to finish this and go on to the next item.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a communal question. There is a pro-Peking element and a pro-Pakistan element not only in the staff but also among the students. May I know what efforts the Government of India are going to make to probe into the pro-Peking and the pro-Pakistan elements in that university, because the Government of UP have utterly failed to do that?

An hon. Member: No, no.

Shri M. C. Chagla: While essentially this is a law and order matter for the UP Government to deal with—they are actually having a probe now—if we are not satisfied, as I have assured the House, I would persuade my hon. friend the Home Minister to take up the probe from the Centre and if necessary employ the CBI.

Shri Daji (Indore): I welcome the statement of the hon. Minister and I would not like to pursue the same matter further. But I would like to ask him about one thing. What is the use of saying now that all this was going on since October last? Neither the UP police nor the Central Intelligence Bureau seems to have known about it, though the Intelligence Officers are very assiduous in following us wherever we go, even when we go to a hotel, but when such important things have come up, they have failed. Is it known to the hon. Minister that in this very House warnings were repeatedly given about the communal and anti-national activities of the pro-vice-chancellor there, and despite that he has managed to continue there, and secondly during the pendency of the inquiry, the registrar and some of the other officers there are going on with their policies, and even making public statements in the press challenging the statement of the vice-chancellor? Are we to understand that till the inquiry is finished, all these elements are going to carry on in the university?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir, I am seriously considering whether we should not take immediate steps to remove. . . .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Or suspend.

Shri M. C. Chagla: . . . or suspend some of these officers.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): If you propose to call the lady Member, I can stand down.

Mr. Speaker: I prefer him to the lady Member.

Shri Daji: For once he is chivalrous.

Shri Hem Barua: The firm and forthright stand taken by our Education Minister is only what one expects from Shri Chagla, and his is a very inspiring statement, no doubt. But since this incident is only a portent, a symptom, may I know what steps he proposes to take to eliminate this virus of communalism from the University that is at present vitiating its atmosphere?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it may be necessary to suspend the constitution, promulgate an ordinance, amend the Act and see that in the selection every trace of nepotism, patronage or communalism is removed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member has been standing. But her name is not in the list.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा नाम लिस्ट में है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का नाम है लेकिन मैं सब को वक्त नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के इंजिनियरिंग कालिज में कितने विद्यार्थी ग्रेजुएट हो कर निकले हैं और उन में से कितने भारत में हैं और कितने बाहर चले गये हैं ? और क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात भी आयी है कि जो वहां प्रो-वाइस चांसलर हैं वह हैदराबाद के रजाकार हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no information on that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने विद्यार्थी बाहर चले गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको मालूम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to call any other Member. This should suffice.

As regards the hon. lady Member who has been standing, as her name is not on the list, if I allow her to ask a question, it would place me in an awkward position.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): My name is there.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We request that the hon. lady Member may ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: If the whole House wants it, I have to agree.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: In the context of the situation which the Minister has pointed out, does he consider instituting a judicial inquiry so that the facts placed before the House are impartial, correct and without any bias?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, a magisterial inquiry has been instituted by the UP Government. I would like to await its report and see what it is.

12.43 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Thirteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Dr. Saradish Roy.—17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(2) Shri R. Umanath.—17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(3) Shri Laxmi Dass.—17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(4) Shri Paresh Nath Kayal.—18th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(5) Shri A. K. Gopalan.—17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(6) Shri Madala Narayana Swamy.—17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(7) Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya.—17th February to 6th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(8) Shri Kolla Venkaiah.—17th February to 16th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(9) Shri Dasaratha Deb.—27th March to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(10) Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.—16th April to 30th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(11) Shri N. R. Ghosh.—22nd February to 9th April, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(12) Shrimati Savitri Nigam.—19th April to 7th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

(13) Shri Biren Dutta.—4th to 31st March, 1965 (Eleventh Session).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On the last occasion also, I had raised this issue. When leave is sought to be granted on account of long or serious illness, the House is naturally concerned. I find again in this list the same Members, Shri Paresh Nath Kayal, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta and Shri N. R. Ghosh. They were granted leave on account of illness last time also, for 59 days, I believe. Again they have asked for leave on the same ground—illness.

We are naturally concerned with the health of our Members, our colleagues. The House should be assured that they are under competent, if not the best, medical treatment. Can the Chairman assure us on that score?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): On the last occasion when the hon. Member raised this issue, I had assured him that the Committee would see that if there was any serious illness. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is for the second time.

Shri Khadilkar: . . . it might be pointed out in the Report itself.

So far as Shri Kayal is concerned, we have had a letter from him. He is suffering from peptic ulcer. He himself has written that it is not serious. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta is in plaster for some fracture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it serious?

Shri Khadilkar: No. He need not worry about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About Shri N. R. Ghosh?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): There are some Members who are in detention. I would like to know whether their salaries are being remitted to them. If Sheikh Abdullah could get a substantial cheque when he was in detention for anti-national activities, I do not know how MPs should not get their salaries while in detention.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I cannot decide it in this manner.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the assurance of the Chairman, yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

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550 (Ai) L.S.D.—5.

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT ON SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR TO MINERS

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): On April 19. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I take it that the statement is about the purchase of footwear for miners, and it is about 6-7 pages.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: There is already a half-hour discussion fixed for some day.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): 7th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is the subject?

Mr. Speaker: It is about supply of footwear to miners. If the statement is read out and questions are allowed just now, there would be no use having any other discussion. If Members want that discussion, we can have even more than half an hour then. In that case, the statement might be laid on the Table and they might study it.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में आप से एक चीज अर्ज करनी है । अगर इस स्टेटमेंट के साथ रुबी इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था नन्दा साहब के वक्त में उस एग्रीमेंट की कापी नहीं है तो उस एग्रीमेंट की कापी भी टेबल पर ले कर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह दिया । वह देख लेंगे । अगर रख सकते हैं तो रख देंगे ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): With regard to the proposal to have the half-hour discussion on the 7th, I wish to represent that if it is convenient and possible, it might take place on Monday instead of on Friday.

Mr. Speaker: Some other business might be there then.

12.48 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE: SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR TO MINERS

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding supply of footwear to Miners. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT4323/65].

12.48½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENT IN MANA CAMP

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I am sorry to inform the House of an unfortunate incident in the Mana Transit Camp for migrants from East Pakistan on the 1st May, 1965, in which 2 migrants lost their lives and a number of persons, comprising migrants, camp staff and police personnel, sustained injuries. According to the reports received from the State Government and the camp authorities the facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—

2. The Mana Group of Transit Centres serves as a clearing house for the new migrants entering West Bengal from East Pakistan, who are accepted for relief assistance. While in the Transit Centres, the migrants receive cash doles. The Government of India had issued instructions in October, 1964, that the cash doles should be paid every month in three instalments at an interval of 10 days. This system has been introduced with a view to ensuring that some money is available to migrants from time to time during the month and that the entire doles for the month are not frittered away at the beginning of the month. This arrangement could not be introduced in the Mana Group of Transit Centres as the available staff was occupied with other pressing administrative duties such as reception, dispersal and screening of migrants. The doles were being paid at fortnightly intervals instead of three times in a month in this group of transit centres. The Estimates Committee in its Seventy-first Report had also commented on this fact and recommended "payment of cash doles should be made to the migrants in instalments regularly and no administrative difficulties should be allowed to stand in the way of disbursement of doles in instalments and in time".

3. On the 1st May, 1965, disbursement of cash doles in accordance with this new arrangement was due to take place at the Mana Camp. Some of the migrants objected to the introduction of this new system and exhorted others not to accept doles on this basis. Some of the migrants, who had accepted doles, were assaulted. A crowd of about 2,000 strong went to see the Chief Commandant, Mana, Col. S. P. Nandy, and pressed him to restore the old system. He explained to the migrants that the new system had been introduced in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India and would be beneficial to them, there would be no reduction in the quantum of doles payable for each month, and he tried to persuade them to accept the new system. The crowd was in no mood to listen to his advice. A little later, they surrounded the Camp Office No. I where disbursements were to take place. The cash chest in this camp office contained over a lakh of rupees. The crowd became extremely unruly and violent and tried to enter the Camp Office. The Chief Commandant, Colonel Nandy, informed the Additional District Magistrate of the situation. The Additional District

Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police immediately left for the Camp.

4. The Police force posted in the camp also arrived at the Camp Office and every effort was made to persuade the crowd to refrain from lawlessness and violence. Unfortunately these efforts were not successful. There was heavy stoning. The crowd surged forward, and encircled the camp office and attempted to break open its doors. The Camp Commandant, Major A. C. Chakraborty, the Superintendent of Police, Shri Virmani, the City Superintendent of Police, Raipur, Shri Agnihotri, and other members of the camp staff and of the police force who were trying to restore order sustained injuries. The Police ordered the crowd to disperse but without avail. A mild lathi-charge was resorted to and tear gas was also used. These measures, however, failed to push back the crowd, which was in an extremely violent mood. The crowd instead of dispersing regrouped in large numbers and began to attack the Camp authorities and the police from all sides with stones and lathis. Due warning was then given by the local Police that firing would be resorted to if the crowd did not disperse. The warning was not heeded Thereafter, firing had to be ordered.

5. It is a matter of deep regret that the firing resulted in the death of 2 migrants and injuries to about 18 others. As soon as the crowd showed signs of dispersing, the firing was stopped.

6. The Camp Commandant and about 19 other camp employees sustained injuries as a result of violence from the crowd of migrants. On the Police side, the Superintendent of Police, the City Superintendent of Police and about 10 constables were injured.

7. An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the carrying of weapons and assembly of more than five persons has been promulgated in the camp area on the 1st May, 1965. The situation is now reported to be quiet and peaceful. There was no untoward incident yesterday and migrants were reported to be coming forward to receive their doles under the revised pattern.

8. The Madhya Pradesh Government have ordered a full magisterial inquiry into this incident by the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) of Raipur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, I had given Calling Attention Notices on this, but it has been forestalled by a statement from the Minister, as happens sometimes.

Mr. Speaker: He gave notice yesterday that he would make a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was Sunday, we could not know. Anyway, I only want a clarification.

Is it not a fact that in the Mana Camp living conditions, particularly with regard to water supply and other elementary amenities of existence, were very bad last year, and the Minister visited the camp personally and gave instructions and directions in regard to these matters, but still, even today, there has been no tangible improvement in regard to these things?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. A number of new tubewells have been bored, and now there is no water scarcity, and the conditions in the camp, as many visitors, even outsiders who have gone there have reported, are much better. It was not on account of the conditions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a contributory factor.

Shri Tyagi: It was on account of the distribution of doles.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सच है कि जिस एथारिटी ने गोली चलाने की इजाजत दी, वह फ़िज़िकली अनफ़िट था और उसे चार नारे सुन कर मौत सामने खड़ी हुई दिखलाई देने लगी ? अगर वह इन उजड़े हुए लोगों को समझाता, तो वे समझ जाते, लेकिन वह इतना अनफिट था कि चार नारे सुन कर उस को गोली याद आ गई और उस ने समझा कि मौत सामने खड़ी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे अयोग्य आफ़िसर्ज का क्या इलाज कर रही है ।

श्री त्यागी : माननीय सदस्य को इस की इत्तिला होगी —मुझे नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस की इन्क्वायरी होनी है, तो माननीय सदस्य का इस तरह की बातें कहना ठीक नहीं होगा ।

Shri Daji (Indore): Is there any system or arrangement of having some advisory or consultative body of the camp members themselves, so that if such changes in the old procedure are to be adopted, they could be consulted, or the opinion of the inmates made known to the authorities, so that such incidents are avoided?

Shri Tyagi: In this matter there was no consultation needed, because this pattern was being observed all over India, in all the State camps, everywhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It appears that this is not the first time, that there have been such firings in Mana camp before also. This Mana Camp has been converted into a concentration camp by bringing in all sorts of discipline and not allowing any meetings inside or just outside the camp to ventilate the grievances of the refugees. I would like to know whether it is a fact that instead of dole for 15 days at a time, dole for ten days was being paid, and they wanted the restoration of the old system. What was the specific objection of the authorities there? May I know whether enough warning was given before implementation of the new decision, and whether the refugee organisations near about were consulted and their leaders allowed to have discussions?

Mr. Speaker: The latter part he has answered already.

Shri Tyagi: This decision, as I have stated already, is not new, it was taken last year. It could not be brought into practice in the Mana Camp because the officers there were not enough, and they had so much work. However, they had given notice already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Every time firing is going on just to implement some decision. Is it not a shame on the Government that these refugees have been shot dead in Pakistan and here also?

Shri Tyagi: I am not happy over the firing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The House should....adjourn over this. They are shooting every time. This is the third time.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इस माना कैम्प में तीसरी बार झगड़ा हुआ है । एक दफ़ा तो चोरी के मामले में उनको पकड़ा गया, दूसरी दफ़ा उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ा करवा दिया और तीसरी दफ़ा कल-परसों यह कांड हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक तत्व भरे हुए हैं, जिन को दो दो, तीन तीन दफ़ा जेल हो चुकी है, सरकार को उन आदमियों को उन कैम्पों से निकालने या उन पर कड़ी नजर रखने में क्या आपत्ति है ।

श्री त्यागी : इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि कैम्प में कुछ इस किस्म के लोग आ गए हैं, जो झगड़ा-फ़साद करते हैं और क्राइम वगैरह करते हैं। हम इस की काफ़ी देख-भाल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर ज्यादातर परिवार बाहर से आए हुए हैं, जो मुसीबतज़दा हैं, इसलिए उन के साथ सख्ती का बर्ताव नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो फ़रमाया है, वह ठीक है कि वहां पर कुछ लोग बाहर से आ कर एजीटेट करते हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Is it a fact that there has been serious dissatisfaction in this camp for very many months past, and this trouble has arisen mainly because of the cumulative effect of all these reasons? There is no intelligence system of the camp authorities or of the police to anticipate all these troubles, because of which all these troubles have arisen. May I know, in view of this, what action Government propose to take to anticipate all these things which can be easily anticipated if there is an intelligence system, so that there is no such outbreak of violence in the camp again?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. Only after the judicial enquiry is over, I can comment over the situation. I do not want to prejudice the enquiry.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): How long do they propose to keep these refugees in the transit camps on doles so that they become unruly and undisciplined?

Shri Tyagi: It all depends on the possibilities of transferring them to permanent rehabilitation places, giving them employment in agriculture or industries. So, it all depends on the chances available.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): What are the main reasons which have compelled Government to change the procedure of giving doles from once in 15 days to once in ten days?

Shri Tyagi: It has been explained.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि उपद्रव के जहां और कारण थे, वहां एक कारण यह भी था कि वहां पर रुपया कुछ अधिक इकट्ठा हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ....

श्री त्यागी : यह कारण नहीं था।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : एक कारण था।

श्री त्यागी : मैंने बताया है कि वहां पर पहले महीने में दो दफ़ा डोल्ज तक्सीम की जाती थीं और जब महीने में तीन बार-दसवें रोज—तक्सीम करने का हुक्म हुआ तो उन को एतराज हुआ।

13 hrs.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether the Government has taken into account the fact that Mana in this season becomes a very terrible place for the refugees because of the rigours of the climate and if so whether the Government proposes to disperse the refugees to other transit camps and see that the number is not very high so far as Mana is concerned?

Shri Tyagi: It will be difficult because other camps are mostly not transit camps. Transit camps are Mana group alone. Other camps are rehabilitation camps and they go to the other States where there are possibilities of direct rehabilitation near about the camps.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या विस्थापितों को यहां आने से रोकने के लिए मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से सरकारी अफ़सरों को कोई सख्ती की हिदायतें हैं और अगर हैं तो क्या उनको वह वापिस

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

लेंगे ? क्या सभी विस्थापितों के साथ समानता का व्यवहार करने की भी वह हिदायतें देंगे ?

श्री त्यागी : कोई सख्ती करने की बात नहीं है । बल्कि इस बात का लिहाज रखते हुए कि ये परिवार मुसीबतजदा हैं, इनकी थोड़ी बहुत ज्यादती भी बरदाश्त करने के लिए अफसर और गवर्नमेंट तैयार हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विस्थापितों का यहां आना रोकने के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं है ।

श्री त्यागी : जो कुछ भी आ रहे हैं और असली विस्थापित आ रहे हैं, उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Whereas this Government displays a baffling reluctance and hesitation to use arms against the intruders and invaders, why is there this strange contrast of overwhelming enthusiasm to open fire against refugees? Has the Minister looked into this?

Shri Tyagi: This is a matter which will be enquired into by the judicial officer and I am, therefore, not in a position to make any comments. I may assure my hon. friend that it is not for the fun of it that the officers opened fire. It was done because there was violence. They were given due notice. That is the statement at present, according to reports received.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Daji: Was any police officer killed?

Mr. Speaker: He has said there were injuries.

Shri Daji: Were they serious injuries? Not one serious injury. Even a mere abrasion is an injury in the legal language. There is not one single grievous injury to any police officer but firing was ordered..... (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जब कभी भी भीड़ पर गोली चलाई जाती है तो नियम यह है कि पहले हवा में फायर किये जाते हैं, फिर नीचे पैरों में गोली चलाई जाती है और अगर इतने पर भी भीड़ काबू में न आये तो सीधे गोली चलाई जाती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी कि बिना गोली चलाये भीड़ को काबू में किया ही नहीं जा सकता था ? बिना उनको मारे हुए कोई और तरीका ही नहीं था कि काबू में किया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो तहकीकात से पता चलेगा कि नीचे चलाई गई, ऊपर चलाई गई या नहीं चलाई गई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जिस समय गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया गया उस समय क्या पूरी तरह से छानबीन कर ली गई थी कि वास्तव में गोली चलाना आवश्यक है और इसके बगैर स्थिति काबू में आ ही नहीं सकती है ? कितनी गोलियां चलाई गई और क्या जानबूझ कर भी किन्हीं लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई थीं ? जिन्होंने असन्तोष फैलाया उन में से कितनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

श्री त्यागी : गोली चलाने की बात मैंने अपने बयान में कह दी है । जब पत्थर वगैरह फिंकने लगे, अफसरों को और पुलिस वालों को चोटें लगने लगीं, और जब दरवाजा तोड़ने की कोशिश की जाने लगी जहां खजाना था और जब टीयर गैस और लाठी चार्ज से काम नहीं चला और वायोलेंस हुई, उसके बाद गोली चलाना आवश्यक हो गया । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि

हाउस के सामने कि इन बातों की जब तक तहकीकात नहीं हो जाती तब तक मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि गोली चलाना जायज था या नहीं था।

Shri Daji: By the High Court Judge?

Shri Tyagi: Magisterial enquiry, judicial officer.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is giving information. I cannot get anything else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has appointed a temporary magistrate to enquire? How can he do it?

Shri Tyagi: That magistrate is not an administrative magistrate. He is a judicial officer under the High Court and not under the executive.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is not the first time that the East Bengal refugees in Mana transit camp are subjected to this kind of treatment, this kind of ordeal. At the same time the conditions in that camp are deplorable and the Minister knows it. In that context may I know why the Government does not propose to hold an independent and open judicial enquiry with a High Court Judge to enquire into the details of the incidents that have taken place, details of firing and at the same time the details of the deplorable living conditions in that particular camp?

Mr. Speaker: Conditions have nothing to do. The dispute arose on a quite different issue that doles were distributed after ten days or after fifteen days.

Shri Hem Barua: I take out 'conditions'. Are they going to hold an open, independent, judicial enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: He has told us as to what enquiry he is going to hold.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it proposed to hold an open, independent, judicial enquiry?

Shri Tyagi: It is a judicial enquiry.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी नाम था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रह गया होगा। मैं लिस्ट को देख कर नहीं बुला रहा था। जो खड़े हो रहे थे उनको बुला रहा था।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं भी खड़ा हुआ हूं और कई बार खड़ा हुआ हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा नहीं होगा, गलती हो गई है।

श्री बागड़ी : यह कई दफा मेरे साथ गलती हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक को बुला भी नहीं सकता हूं और . . .

श्री बागड़ी : यह ठीक है जो खड़े होते रहे हैं उनको आप मौका देते रहे हैं। मैं कौन सी विधि सोचूं जिससे आपकी आंख को पकड़ सकूं ? या आपकी आंख मुझ से दूर रहने की कोशिश करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों में सच्चाई नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : सच्चाई कौन सी है फिर ? आखिर मैं एक दल का नेता हूं। आप भूल जाते हैं कि एक बार नहीं, तीन तीन बार यह बात मेरे साथ हुई है।

13.08 hrs.

KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 3-5-65.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.09 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1965

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Sir, may I request that the time for this Bill may be extended to 17 hours?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I support that, Sir. It should in fact be raised to 18 hours.

Mr. Speaker: We will see afterwards.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration".

Sir, in my Budget speech, I have explained the basic objectives and ideas underlying the proposals in the Finance Bill, 1965, and also outlined the main features of its important provisions. The specific provisions in the Bill have been dealt with in some detail in the explanatory memorandum, and their main features have also been explained in a few handouts to the Press. In the field of direct taxes, the provisions in the Bill are, in the main, designed to simplify and rationalise the tax structure, induce a greater flow of personal savings and investment and reduce the scope and incentive for tax evasion. Other important objectives of these proposals are to stimulate higher productivity as well as exports, provide resources for expansion of industry, divert investment into more productive channels and achieve a wider dispersal of the ownership of urban immovable property. Some reliefs have also been provided in certain directions.

The Bill has now been before hon. Members for more than seven weeks. During the general debate on the Budget, the scope and objects of the proposals and the main provisions of the fiscal measures in the Bill have undergone extensive and searching scrutiny. These have also evoked widespread interest in the House as well as outside. Sir, it is very heartening to me to note that, by and large, the proposals in the Bill have received a wide measure of support. As is usual, and also perhaps unavoidable, the Bill has also met with some criticism. Sir, I am very grateful to hon. Members for their critical appraisal of the proposals in the Bill and their views and suggestions regarding some of its specific provisions. We have also received several representations from the members of the public on the subject. In the light of the criticism and suggestions made in this House and also outside, I announced in the House at the time of my reply to the general debate on the Budget, my main proposals for granting and enlarging certain concessions and making some modifications to the provisions in the Bill. The Government amendments to the Bill which have been tabled seek to implement these proposals, and also to make a few other changes and drafting and clarificatory amend-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ments to some of the provisions in the Bill. A memorandum explaining these amendments has also been circulated to hon. Members. I, therefore, propose to confine myself mainly to explaining the purpose of the principal amendments tabled by me.

At present, there is an exemption from income-tax in respect of small incomes, namely total income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families satisfying certain conditions, and Rs. 3,000 in the case of individuals and unregistered firms etc. This will continue in the case of resident assessees. In the case of co-operative societies, for which there is a separate rate schedule of income-tax in the Bill, the provision for this exemption had been omitted inadvertently. I am grateful to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty for pointing this out. A provision to secure this has been incorporated in a Government amendment tabled in the House.

As regards surcharge on income-tax in relation to interest income derived by individuals and Hindu undivided families from Government securities, the Bill, provides, in accordance with my nnouncement in this House on December 24, 1964, for the same concessional treatment of such income as is applicable to earned income. I had mentioned in this House during my reply to the general debate on the Budget that it was intended to accord the same concessional treatment to similar income from investment in Government sponsored institutions, such as the Unit Trust of India. A provision extending this concessional treatment to dividends received from the Unit Trust by individuals and Hindu undivided families has now been introduced as a Government amendment to the Bill.

The changes in the rate structure of tax on personal income outlined by me in the Budget speech, namely the reduction of the rate of tax on various slabs, introduction of a system of personal allowances and modification of the rates and basis of surcharges in respect of earned and unearned incomes, will have the effect of reducing the incidence of tax at all levels of personal income. I have already cited some figures in my Budget speech showing the effect of the reduction in the incidence of tax at various levels of total income, and so I need not repeat them here.

Sir, the quantum of relief in personal taxation under these proposals has been the subject of diverse criticism, though the relief has been welcomed in general. In some quarters it is said that persons in the higher income brackets will be benefited considerably, and in others that the reduction in tax is not adequate or evenly distributed. Some disparities in the quantum of relief at various levels of total income are, however, unavoidable due to various factors such as change in the income slab of rate of annuity deposit at certain points, and the need for evenness of progression. The quantum of reduction in the taxes has also to be viewed in relation to the tax payable on the same income previously, instead of in absolute terms or by the measure of the percentage of reduction in the rates applicable to various slabs.

Sir, as a step towards simplification of tax structure and calculations, the Bill provides for the integration of super-tax with income-tax. Another important measure in this direction is the replacement of the existing system of grant of tax rebate to individuals and Hindu undivided families on the qualifying amount of life insurance premiums and other savings at the average rate of tax applicable to the total income, by a provision for an outright deduction of one-half of the qualifying amount of such savings in the computation of the total income.

It is now proposed to increase the quantum of deduction under the new provision in respect of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying amount of savings from 50 percent to 60 percent.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

In respect of the balance of the qualifying amount, the deduction allowable will be 50 percent as proposed originally. This change, which is in accordance with my announcement in the House on March 25, 1965, has been incorporated in a Government amendment to the Bill. It will eliminate, in a considerable number of cases, the difference between the quantum of tax relief on savings under the system of tax rebate and the new system of outright deduction in the computation of total income, and reduce the difference in all other cases. I would mention in this connection that the new provisions, which are designed to simplify tax calculation, have to be viewed in the context of the reduction in the rates of tax and also the position that no annuity deposit will have to be made on the amount of savings allowed as a deduction in the computation of the total income. The loss to revenue by the proposed change will be of the order of about Rs. 2·25 crores.

A tax relief has been provided for in the case of resident individuals and Hindu undivided families incurring expenditure for the medical care of handicapped dependents, by way of a straight deduction in the computation of their total income of an amount up to Rs. 2,400 where such dependent has been admitted in a hospital, nursing home or any other medical institution, and Rs. 600 in other cases. Under the present provision, this relief is admissible only to assessees whose total income does not exceed Rs. 20,000. Some representations have been received for a liberalisation of the scope of this provision. It is now proposed to move an amendment to it for enabling the deduction up to Rs. 2,400 also in a case where a handicapped dependent has been admitted in an institution other than a hospital, nursing home or medical institution, if such institution has been notified by the Government in this behalf. Further, it is proposed to allow the deduction under the new provision without any condition as to the amount of the income of the assessee. I am confident that the House would welcome the liberlisation of this provision.

Under one of the provisions of the Bill, employees, who, on their resignation, dismissal or discharge, receive a repayment of their own contributions made to an approved superannuation fund prior to 1st April 1962, i.e., during the period when the Indian Income-tax Act of 1922 was in force, have been exempted from tax on such receipts. This has been done in order to restore the exemption from tax on such receipts which was available under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. This provision, as it stands in the Bill, will have effect only from the assessment year 1965-66. It is now proposed to give retrospective effect to this provision from the 1st April 1962, so that the exemption which was operative prior to 1962-63, will also be available for the assessment years from 1962-63 onwards.

I shall now refer to the provisions in the Bill which are designed to facilitate and encourage investment by individuals and Hindu undivided families in the equity shares of new industrial companies in India. One of these is the provision for the grant of tax free Tax Credit Certificates to individuals and Hindu undivided families subscribing to eligible issues of capital by a company for a period of four financial years, commencing from the year in which the investment is made. At the rates specified in the provision, the maximum amount of Tax Credit Certificate during a financial year will be Rs. 1,250 on a total investment of Rs. 35,000.

Under the provision as it stands, only the original subscribers to equity shares will be eligible for the grant of Tax Credit Certificates. However, in view of the fact that shares in various capital issues made by the companies sometime back had to be taken up and are still held by some financial institutions which under-wrote

those issues, it would be desirable to enable the grant of Tax Credit Certificates also to individuals and Hindu undivided families purchasing shares in an eligible issue of capital from an under-writer declared as such in the relevant prospectus. A provision in this behalf has been incorporated in Government amendments to the Bill.

The provision for issue of Tax Credit Certificates for encouraging investment in equity capital has been supplemented by another provision in the Bill for a 5-year exemption of individuals and Hindu undivided families from wealth-tax on the value of their investment in the equity shares of new industrial companies in India, where such shares from part of an initial issue of equity capital made after February 28, 1965. Under the provision as it stands now, the 5-year period of exemption commences from the assessment year next following the date on which the capital was issued, and it is available only to assessees to whom the shares have been allotted originally. As announced by me in this House earlier, it is now proposed to extend the scope of this exemption. Under the Government amendment to the relevant clause, it is proposed, firstly, to grant the exemption retrospectively in respect of shares forming part of an initial issue of equaity capital made after 31st March, 1964; secondly, to enable assessees who acquire such shares by purchasing them in the market, to avail of the exemption; and thirdly, to provide that the 5-year period of exemption would commence from the assessment year next following the date on which the company started the operations for which it was established. These changes will facilitate the acquisition of shares of new companies by members of the public from the financial institutions which have under-written and are holding new equity issues floated in the recent past.

Sir, in the field of taxation of corporate income, the Bill does not seek to make changes in its basic features, but provides various measures for enlarging the scope of the existing provisions designed to encourage priority industries, stimulating production and removing some of the difficulties of the corporate sector.

Companies which derive profits from the manufacture or production of the articles specified in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act 1964 and the Third Schedule to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, are entitled to a rebate of tax on such profits. The Bill seeks to add to this list, lime stone, flame and drip proof motors, malleable iron and steel castings, calcium ammonium nitrate and ships. Since then, various representations have been received by the Government for making further addition to these lists, and on considering these, it is now proposed to include therein attachments and accessories to machine tools and precision tools, agricultural implements, motor trucks and buses, soda ash, pesticides, automobile ancillaries, seamless tubes, gears, ball, roller and tapered bearings and cotton seed oil.

The Bill provides for the deduction of expenditure incurred by companies for promoting family planning amongst their employees in the computation of their total income. Such expenditure of a capital nature is also allowable as a deduction over a period of five years. This provision is now sought to be amended to provide for certain ancillary matters, *e.g.*, that no depreciation will be admissible in respect of a capital asset for a year for which a deduction has been allowed under the new clause.

Under another provision in the Bill, tea plantation industry will be entitled to a deduction on account of development allowance at the rate of 40 percent of the expenditure incurred in planting tea bushes in a new area, and 20 percent of the expenditure in planting new tea bushes in an area already under cultivation. The grant of this development allowance will be subject to certain conditions

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which are more or less on the lines of conditions attaching to the grant of development rebate in respect of machinery and plant. This provision has been made after considering the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee, which have been accepted in a modified form. I would like to mention that the rate of developmental allowance for planting in new areas has been provided at 40 per cent having regard to the fact that this is the maximum rate of development rebate allowed under the Income-tax Act, namely in respect of new ships acquired by an assessee. In regard to expenditure on replanting tea bushes, the rate of development allowance at 20 per cent has been provided having regard to the fact that this allowance will be in addition to the deduction of the whole of the expenditure on replanting, which will continue to be treated as revenue expenditure in computing the income from tea business.

Sir, in my Budget speech, I had referred to the new provisions made in the Bill for the grant of development rebate on a selective basis in respect of new machinery and plant. Under the new provision, the special rate of development rebate at 40 percent in respect of ships and at 35 percent in respect of new coal mining machinery installed during the 3-year period ending on 31st March 1966 is being continued, but in respect of others, two different rates of development rebate, namely 25 percent and 15 percent have been laid down, on a selective basis. The higher rate of development rebate of 25 percent will be applied in respect of new machinery and plant which is installed after 31st March 1965 and is used for the manufacture, production or construction of the articles and things specified in a new Fifth Schedule to be introduced in the Income-tax Act for the purpose, and the lower rate of 15 percent in respect of other plant and machinery. The undertakings which do not qualify for the higher development rebate at 25 percent will, in respect of plant and machinery installed up to 31st March 1967, continue to be entitled to the existing benefit of development rebate at 20 percent. The higher rate of development rebate at 25 percent covers a wide field of industries essential for the industrial growth of our country. The list in the Fifth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, has, however, been reviewed in the light of the representations received by the Government, and it is now proposed to enlarge it so as to cover plant and machinery installed in a business of production of iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, dolomite, lime stone, magnesite, mineral oil, flame and dripe proof motors, attachments and accessories to machine tools and precision tools, agricultural implements, motor trucks and buses, refractories, soda ash, pesticides, automobile ancillaries, seamless tubes, gears, ball, roller and tapered bearings and cotton seed oil.

I shall now refer to the provisions in the Bill for grant of tax free Tax Credit Certificates for various other purposes. In regard to Tax Credit Certificates which are to be granted with reference to the Central Excise duty paid on increased production and with reference to income-tax and surtax chargeable on a company in excess of the aggregate of such taxes to which it was liable during the base year, the Bill provides that the benefit of those Certificates would be available to the extent of the amount utilised for discharging debt obligations to notified financial institutions and for redemption of debentures in the case of a company. As I announced earlier in this House, the intention was that the benefit of these Certificates should be available also in relation to expenditure for purposes relevant to expansion even for the Company's own resources. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the relevant provisions in this regard to permit utilisation of the amount of Tax Credit Certificates for acquisition of capital assets in India, such as machinery and plant and also the construction of

buildings for the purpose of the business.

The existing provision in the Bill for the grant of Tax Credit Certificates to manufacturers with reference to Central Excise duty paid by them in relation to increased production of certain goods, lays down that the amount of the certificates will be calculated on the amount by which the Central Excise duty paid in the relevant financial year exceeds the duty paid during the base year. This may, however, result in an unintended advantage or disadvantage to the manufacturer if the amount of Central Excise duty paid during the relevant financial year gets up or comes down as compared with the duty during the base year, due to an increase or decrease in the rates of duty during the relevant financial year. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the relevant provision to secure that the amount of the Tax Credit Certificate will be calculated with reference to the Central Excise duty payable on the amount of goods cleared by the manufacturer for the purposes of Central Excise duty during the relevant financial year, in excess of such clearance during the base year. Clearance, both for the home market and for export, will be taken into account for this calculation. It is also necessary to take into account the factor that an undertaking might have been in production for only a part of the base year. In such case, a comparison between the amount of goods cleared during the 'base' year and during the relevant financial year will result in a fortuitous advantage to the manufacturer. It is, therefore, proposed to provide that in the case of an undertaking which has been in production for only a part of the 'base' year, the production for the 'base' year shall be determined in the manner laid down in the scheme framed under the relevant provision.

It has been suggested that the provision for the grant of Tax Credit Certificates relating to excise duty liability should have covered a period of more than 5 years. The argument has been that investment decisions taken in the near future can result in the establishment of capacity only after three years or so, and that, therefore, the benefit of the scheme will be available in such cases only for a couple of years. I have given this suggestion careful consideration but have come to the conclusion that, for the time being, the end of the Fourth Plan provides an appropriate terminal point. Those who establish production facilities quickly will be able to secure a larger benefit, and it is my hope that industry will find it possible to cut down the construction periods of projects and thus secure both quicker returns on investments and a larger tax relief. Should the impact of the scheme on production be commensurate with expectations, the question of extending it to cover the Fifth Five Year Plan can be considered at the appropriate time.

During the discussions in this House earlier, fears were expressed by some of the Hon'ble Members that the powers taken for the grant of Tax Credit Certificates might result in a curtailment of the prerogatives of this House in the matter of legislation and give scope to the executive to exercise power arbitrarily. These fears, I might say, are based on a misunderstanding of the basic purpose of these provisions. In the first instance, these are not measures of additional taxation but they are essentially measures to provide relief for various purposes, as observed by me earlier. All the essential provisions and guiding principles relating to the issue of these certificates have been incorporated in the Bill, and the schemes to be made by Government will be confined mainly to procedural matters. The Tax Credit Certificate schemes related to corporation tax, to encourage the movement of industrial units of companies from congested urban areas, and to promote investments in new equity issues have been fully set out in the Bill, and there is little of substance left to be set out in the schemes. I am conscious of the fact that in res-

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pect of schemes for the grant of tax credit certificates in relation to exports and in relation to excise duty paid on the increased production, an element of discretion has been left to the executive in the matter of determining the goods which will qualify for such certificates, and the rates at which the amount is to be calculated for different types of goods. However, as I observed in my reply to the general discussion, the financial inducements necessary for promoting exports and for increasing production necessarily differ from commodity to commodity, and there is no escape from applying concessions in these two fields on a selective basis. Some Hon'ble Members had suggested that within the time available between the general discussion and the final consideration of the Bill, the relevant schemes might be drafted and incorporated in the law by way of schedules, if necessary. I wish I could have agreed to this suggestion, but my difficulty in doing so arises out of the very nature of these schemes which depend to a large extent for their success on their flexibility. The necessity to encourage production of particular commodities or to promote exports in particular areas will vary from time to time according to the state of the economy. Any rigid formula which may be incorporated in the law in these two respects will, therefore, do more harm than good in the long run. I would also mention that the schemes will be laid on the Table of each of the Houses of Parliament as expressly provided in the Bill, and it would be open to Parliament to change or modify any of their provisions.

I should, however, like to give Hon'ble Members some indication even now of how we propose to operate the tax credit certificate schemes related to excise duty liability and in relation to export earnings. The tax credit certificates related to excise duty liability will be granted for priority industries in which substantial expansions of capacity are visualised and which do not reply heavily on imports of raw materials and components.

I propose to set up an Advisory Board on Tax credits for exports to advise Government regarding the commodities for which the certificates should be granted, as also the rates. The Board, will, whenever necessary, invite the commercial interests concerned to present their views before it. The Commerce Secretary will be the Chairman of the Board, and a senior officer each from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry-in-charge of the export commodity concerned will be members. It is only on the basis of the recommendations of such a Board that it will be practicable for Government to take informed decisions with regard to the grant of these certificates.

Sir, under the provisions relating to the voluntary disclosure scheme in the Bill, a person declaring his unaccounted income is allowed time up to six months from the date of declaration for payment of the tax, provided that he furnished adequate security in furnished adequate security in this behalf in the form of a guarantee from a scheduled bank or assignment of Government securities. It has been represented from various quarters that easy instalments should be granted for payment of the tax beyond six months and that securities in other forms, such as assignment of shares of companies and deposit of title deeds of immovable property, should also be allowed to be furnished. Any extension of the period of payment will, however, be inconsistent with the objective of the scheme, which is to induce quick payment of tax on unaccounted income by offering a reasonable rate of tax and by obviating the regular procedure of assessment, besides granting immunity from imposition of penalty or prosecution. It is, however, possible that some persons may not be in a position to offer security in the form of a bank guarantee or assignment of

Government securities. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the relevant provision to enable a declarant to furnish security in other forms, *viz.*, shares in or debentures of a joint stock company or mortgage of immovable property. Such security will be accepted, subject to the condition that not less than 50 per cent of the tax is paid by the declarant or is covered by security furnished by him in the form of a bank guarantee or assignment of Government securities, by 31st May 1965,—that being the last day for making declarations under the scheme.

The Bill also contains certain provisions relating to Estate Duty and Gift-tax. The purpose of these provisions is to give certain concessions and to amend certain provisions where the interpretation of the law, as it stands, is resulting in undue hardship to assessees. These provisions have already been mentioned in my Budget speech and so I do not propose to take the time of the House in going through them again.

Sir, the size of the Finance Bill appears to be very large, but it would be seen from the notes on its clauses that as many as 38 clauses and portions of 9 clauses out of 74 clauses in the Bill make amendments which are purely consequential to the substantive amendments made by the other clauses of the Blil. These provisions could not but be introduced through the Finance Bill because the changes proposed to be made, directly affect the rates of tax and determination of the tax liability of assessees. There can, perhaps, hardly be any scope for difference of opinion regarding the necessity or justifiability of the amendments, relating to rationalisation and simplification of the tax structure, and so I hope that these will have the unanimous approval of the House.

Sir, I had mentioned in this House on an earlier occasion that the accumulated amount of interest received on the encashment of National Savings Certificates (First Issue), which would be available to the public from 1st June 1965, would not be liable to deduction of tax at source, and that the interest would attract tax at the average rate applicable to the investor's other taxable income after excluding the interest on the certificates. I had also mentioned that the bonus payable on the maturity of Cumulative Time Deposit accounts would be tax free. It will be necessary to amend the Income-tax Act for this purpose. It is also necessary to extend the period of the 'tax holiday' concession under Section 84 of the Act, which is due to expire on the 31st March, 1966. Power has to be taken for making a cash refund of excess payments in respect of annuity deposits in certain circumstances. Provisions in this behalf could not be included in the Finance Bill because they are not within the scope of its clauses. I, therefore, propose to approach this House at the earliest opportunity with separate proposals for legislation in regard to these matters, in the form of a new Bill.

In the case of indirect taxes, I do not propose to make any change in the Bill itself. But I may mention for the information of the House, certain minor adjustments that have had to be made in the Budget proposals on some of the Union Excise duties. As the House is aware it has been proposed that the small power-loom units which were hitherto exempt from paying duty on the grey fabrics will henceforth be required to pay a modicum of duty at the compounded rate of Rs. 25 per annum per loom. In keeping with this change, the co-operative societies running power-looms will also be required to pay the same duty although in their case the number of powerlooms in the aggregate owned by the membres collectively generally exceeds four looms. Similar adjustments have been made in the effective duties on certain iron and steel products, copper and copper alloys. These have been made as a result of considering representations received from the manufacturing in-

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terests concerned. The changes have no major revenue significance and have been given effect to by executive notifications copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

I would like to add that there seems to be some mis-conception that we have raised the duties on kerosene. We have not. The notification is wrong, because there has been no increase in the rate of duty on kerosene. I am told the price of kerosene tins has been increased by 30 paisa. That only applies to tin kerosene. So far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned, they have done nothing to raise the duty on kerosene.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): What about mobil oil?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the effect of the changes in the duties mentioned by me on Saturday do not contribute to any increase in any of the precise of the commodities mentioned. They are only adjustments to mop up the excess profits in the hands of the companies.

Apart from these, an additional duty of excise in terms of the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958—as I am mentioned just now—is being imposed for the first time, on lubricating base oils and certain allied petroleum products. This cannot be passed on to the consumer because this is merely to mop up the excess profits in the hands of the companies.

The House had adequate opportunity to discuss the economic situation during the general debate on the Budget. I shall, therefore, not refer to it in detail at present. There is, however, one aspect of the Budget to which references have been made in the course of the general discussion in the Parliament and outside. This is the financial effect of import of foodgrains under PL-480. There seems to have been some doubt in regard to the PL-480 transactions and it has been alleged that these result in inflationary pressures. This is not true. I am, therefore, laying a statement on the Table of the House which clarifies the position. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4320/65].

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Fifteen hours have been allotted for all the stages of this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have made a request that it should be extended to 17 or 18 hours.

Mr. Speaker: It is possible now only if we sit late every day. Up to six o'clock we have already fixed it. There are three days—3rd, 4th and 5th. If the House decides to sit longer, I have no objection.

Shri M. R. Masani: We have the 6th also. It will still be possible.

Mr. Speaker: That has been considered, but the Government says that it is not possible. They do not want to take risks. It was discussed here and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs did not agree to it. These three days if we are prepared to sit longer, I have no objection.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Rajya Sabha is not adjourning till the 14th and there is plenty of time for the Bill to be returned to us next week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not follow his argument that day and I would implore you to examine this matter in a little greater detail. I

think it was discussed at some length in the Business Advisory Committee and my impression is that, though certainly not on the 7th but if on the 6th we transmit it to the Rajya Sabha, it will be well in time for them to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: More than one day our office also has to take. They say that this is a big Bill and if once the mistakes are made and it goes there with them and if some mistake is pointed out, it has to come back; we will not be in session and that will create difficulties.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to accommodate the House but my only difficulty is that even after extending the time of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Order from 60 to 75 days, I find that 11th is the last day before which I have to get the consent of the President because 12th is a holiday. The Bill will have to be returned and the permission of the House has to be taken before it is sent to the President. So, as I said, I am quite prepared to fall in line with what the Chair has said that if the House will sit longer hours....

Mr. Speaker: We may decide to sit one hour longer. We may sit up to 7 o'clock.

Shri N. Dandekar: We can sit late hours on the 5th. We have also planned our work on the assumption....

Mr. Speaker: Any day that the House likes.

Shri N. Dandekar: On the 5th we may sit late hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did I hear the Minister say that 7th of this month is all right?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): How long will be the first reading?

Mr. Speaker: Would 10 hours and 5 hours be all right?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): No; 12 and 3.

Shri N. Dandekar: What about the third reading?

Mr. Speaker: If Members want third reading also, we can put one hour for that if we sit longer hours. Let us have 10 hours for the first reading and then add to that the hours that we sit longer; four hours out of this for the clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading.

Shri M. R. Masani: There should a minimum of 5 hours for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: If we decide to sit longer, there will be five hours. That we will have. Shri Masani.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has produced before the House as many as 87 amendments to his own Bill. On the Government's own admission in a paper circulated to hon. Members it is said that only 17 of these are of a substantive nature; therefore, 70 are of a redrafting nature. What is one to think of a Bill and of the quality of a Bill which within seven weeks of its introduction is found to be so ill-drafted and ill-conceived that no less than 70 amendments are required to put it into any kind of shape?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry if my hon. friend would permit me. I did circulate a note to say that 24 of them are re-numbering because some amenments have been made. We need not have done it. We could have merely put it as 3A and so on; but somebody thought that it should be ornate. More than 40 amendments are of that nature, consequent of these

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amendments being made. While I am prepared to admit any charge of inefficiency, in this case, I am afraid, the charge would be baseless.

13.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri M. R. Masani: I can concede that some of them are re-numbering. That is what I was saying, namely, that 70 amendments are of a re-drafting nature. They arise out of the fact that the Bill was not properly drafted. If it had been properly drafted, no re-numbering and re-drafting would have been necessary. The charge against this Bill is that like so many others that are produced before Parliament this Bill is produced without proper thought, without proper drafting and without proper preparation. This is something that has become commonplace in our knowledge these days.

That the amendments are footling, I agree. I am afraid, that adjective also applies to what the Finance Minister calls substantive amendments. Not one concession, not one change has been made in response to the tremendous volume of criticism that has been expressed in this House and outside in the press and by industrial and commercial associations and so on. All that volume of protest and criticism has been brushed aside and ignored. These 17 substantive amendments are of a footling niggling kind. If the Finance Minister expects the country to respond with enthusiasm, I am afraid tomorrow morning he will find that that enthusiasm is completely inaudible. It will leave the country completely cold because the Finance Minister has ignored the tremendous volume of protest and criticism that this Budget has evoked.

All the evils, every single evil of the Budget remains untouched. There is an obstinacy here which is worthy of a better cause. So, after 7 weeks the mountain in labour has brought forth 87 little mice!

It is a sad commentary on the ill-digested way in which legislation is produced before us; yet, when we made a request for a Select Committee where this kind of legislation would be closely scrutinised and Government would have the benefit of the scrutiny by Members from all parts of the House, even that request for a Select Committee is not responded to.

Shri Heda: The Finance Bill is not sent to a Select Committee.

Shri M. R. Masani: One of the difficulties—and I sympathise with the Finance Minister—in creating a well-drafted Bill is the way in which the most complicated way of carrying out the simplest change is resorted to. There was a gentleman called Heath Robinson whose cartoons were very popular in England, the Heath Robinson cartoons. They consisted of designing a contraption which would do the simplest thing in the most complicated way with the largest number of operations. This Budget is very representative of a Heath Robinson cartoon.

One of our more intelligent journals, *Opinion*, after reading the Budget made the following comment:—

> "To touch your nose, you don't have to stand on your head, wave your legs in the air, push your arms out to their full extent, then slowly bend the right until the finger at its end comes in contact with your nose; that, is, you don't, unless you are an exhibitionist and inordinately vain."

That is how this Bill appears to one. That is why, having complicated things unnecessarily, the Finance Ministry have now found it necessary to come again and complicate things still further with their 87 amendments.

What is annoying, however, is that Parliament is being used as a rubber stamp for this kind of ill-digested legislation. Would I be wrong in saying that if this Bill, without the 87 amendments, had been put to the vote in the next two days, it would have been passed? Would not the same majority of the ruling party have enthusiastically voted for the Bill without understanding that 87 changes were needed in it? Will the vote be more intelligent the day after tomorrow when the present clauses are adopted? How many Members, let us honestly concede, have seen this beautifully got out volume that the Finance Minister has kindly presented us with, showing how the Bill would have read before and after these 87 amendments, and after that reading are going to apply their minds to it, scrutinise it and cast their votes?

Shri Heda: At least one.

Shri M. R. Masani: Therefore this House is being used as a rubber stamp for passing legislation which the hon. Minister knows perfectly well nobody has read except, may be, a dozen or so of the hon. Members.

The more the administration runs down and the worse gets the administration of our laws, we seem to compensate for this by putting more and more laws on the statute book as if that makes for any kind of good government.

The hon. Minister has tried to explain why the plea that I had made that the tax credit schemes should be incorporated in the Bill could not be accepted. I wish I could be convinced by his answer. The need for flexibility is accepted. Flexibility can be made by amendments as we see from week to week. But to say that, because something has to be flexible, the discretion of drafting tax legislation should be left to the Government of the day in an administrative way is wrong. It is against the principle of no taxation without representation. It is against the principle that the House of the People alone is given the right under the Constitution to frame taxation measures. When you do not levy a tax, when you give relief from a tax, that is also a tax measure. That is why when we move amendments for lessening the quantum of taxation, we have to go to the President for his sanction if we are to be allowed to discuss those amendments because the power not to tax is part of the power to tax and you cannot take away one without injuring the other. I am sorry, therefore, that the appeal I made that seven weeks should have been used to introduce clauses or schedules to the Bill has not been responded to. I think that suggestion would have upheld the dignity, the prestige and the privileges of this House. That would have done credit to the Government.

Let us take one example. On the 1st April, I put a question as to the effect of the tax credit scheme on import entitlement schemes which already existed as an incentive to export. The hon. Minister's answer was:

> "It is too early to say to what extent proposed tax credit certificates for export will affect import entitlement schemes."

Here is an answer which shows that something may be done three months from now which may take away something that already exists which may be of a more value. The man who exports today does not want more of our depreciated rupees. He wants foreign exchange with which to import things that he needs. Yet the Minister has admitted that these new schemes which we have yet to see may take away the value of the scheme that already exists. That is the way in which a blank cheque is being asked for from this House.

What happens when power are given to the Government? Last year, the Minister came to us and acquir-

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ed power under section 37 to limit expenditure on advertisements travel and residential accommodation for corporate enterprise. The House, in its wisdom, last year gave him that power, much against the wishes of some of us. How was that power used?

We all know that on the 9th March this year, suddenly, out of the blue, the Income-Tax (Third Amendment) Rules were published in the Gazette by which the Finance Ministry sought to impose additional taxation on corporate enterprises by the back-door, by taking away the right to deductions which had existed till then. The rules were so outrageous and the protest from the public and the press was so vehement that even the Finance Minister, who is not known to be the most accommodating person in response to public criticism, had to withdraw the rules and agree to have the whole matter re-examined. That was a good thing. We all compliment and congratulate him on the right thing being done. But why should rules be introduced which had to be withdrawn within eight days of their publication? What thought was given to the drafting of these rules or the imposition of these rules? What would have happened if the Minister had not, for once relented? What would have happened?

Production about which we all show anxiety, would have gone down in this country. Several industries would have been hit adversely. Our export trade would have been hit by denuding the products which we export of the right to be advertised adequately in our country and to build up a base for export. If these rules are unfortunately re-introduced even in a modified form, they will have repercussions on foreign capital coming into our country, on collaboration agreements that exist or may come to exist, because nowhere outside the Communist world are people and enterprises prepared to allow Government officials to sit in judgment on their right to decide how much to advertise, where to advertise and what to advertise. Advertisement is a part of the prerogatives of management and nobody else except management can possibly exercise the right to decide to what extent to advertise a particular project. Nowhere outside the Communist world can such tyranny be practised and if we are going to have it, then certainly foreign capital is not going to come to our country where even the right to advertise by spending a part of one's money is denied to one.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagaoa): Not denied.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is denied to you because you pay tax.

Shri Shinkre: It is checked.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is penalised. When you penalise expenses of business, you penalise business itself. That is what you have to understand.

Sir, here was an attempt, fortunately abandoned for the moment, to deprive joint stock companies of their judgement in matters entirely within their competence. What would have been the implications on the unemployment problem, which is acute enough, in the country? How many thousands of skilled people would have been thrown out of the advertising business, out of the newspaper business, out of journalism, out of photography, out of commercial art and copy writing? Was any thought given by the people in the Finance Ministry who framed these rules and made them law? All that can happen in respect of the tax credit schemes.

All this bring to mind a very cogent passage from the book entitled *The New Despotism* published some years ago by Lord Hewart, a high judicial

authority in the United Kingdom—he was Lord Chief Justice at some stage. He wrote this book precisely against the efforts of the British Government of that time to take more and more powers of delegated taxation and legislation. This is what he said.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 30 years ago.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes. But these remarks are as relevant today about this matter as it was in the case that was referred to. The relevancy is very clear, as the House will see. This is what he said:

> "Two main obstacles hamper the beneficent work of the expert. One is the Sovereigny of Parliament and the other is the Rule of Law.
>
> A kind of fetish-worship, prevalent among an ignorant public, prevents the destruction of these obstacles. The expert therefore,....

—by the expert, he means the bureaucrat—

> .... must make use of the first in order to frustrate the second."

In other words, what he is saying is to make use of Parliament Sovereigny to destroy the Rule of Law.

> "To this end let him, under Parliamentary forms clothe himself with despotic power, and then, because the forms are Parliamentary, defy the Law Courts.
>
> This course will prove tolerably simple if he can: (a) get legislation passed in skeleton form;...

—the Finance Bill is in such skeleton form in so far as the tax credit schemes are concerned—

> .... (d) fill up the gaps with his own rules, orders and regulations; (c) make it difficult or impossible for Parliament to check the said rules, orders and regulations; (d) secure for them the force of statute; (e) make his own decision final; (f) arrange that the fact of his decision shall be conclusive proof of its legality; (g) take power to modify the provisions of statutes; and (h) prevent and avoid sort of appeal to a Court of Law."

Sir, in my speech on 22nd April on the Budget, I had sounded two warnings, hoping that the Finance Minister might listen. I had suggested that the Budget, unless it was changed drastically, would do nothing to prevent the collapse of the capital market that already existed and would, in fact, aggravate it, and secondly, that the Budget would do nothing to stop the drying up of the foreign aid and assistance which, I said, was coming in any event. Now, Sir, consider the developments of the past two months, whether those warnings were justified or not and whether the Finance Minister has been wise in ignoring them.

Has the capital market recovered? Or is it in the same state of utter collapse which it was when the Budget was introduced on 29th February? It is true that the Finance Ministry has tried to make injections into that dying patient. Those injections are purchases made by governmental agencies like the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust Corporation. But there is a great deal of difference between genuine saving and investment and these synthetic bolstering of a dying market. How long can you keep the market alive by these doses and buying for the public, buying for the depositors, buying for those who pay life insurance premia? Is this not playing ducks and drakes with the interests of those who put their money in life insurance? Those who pay their premia expect maximum bonus on an endowment policy. They expect that investment will be undertaken in such a way that they will get the maximum return.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Those moneys are not given to the L.I.C. so that Government may juggle on the stock exchange and try to bolster an exchange that has got no life in it. This is gross misuse of the funds of policy-holders in our country where unfortunately life insurance has been made a monopoly.

Already on 26th April, according to a survey made by the United News of India, as against a rate of growth of industrial production in 1963-64 of 9.4 per cent, the rate of growth for 1964-65 is estimated to be around 6.5 per cent. In other words there was a fall by one-third in the rate of growth of industrial production under the last statistics available. How much more does this Government want industrial production to recede before it gives up its false policies? I am sure this Bill, if it is passed in this form within the next two days, will aggravate this process of retarding Industrial production.

Let us now turn to the foreign exchange crisis. Are we really better off than two months ago in regard to the shortage of foreign exchange? Let us consider what has happened since then. I gave my warning on the 22nd March. Since then the West German Government has cut down its foreign aid by 10 per cent. On 15th April, the West German Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mr. Walter Scheel, a very fine Liberal and a good friend of this country, issued a policy statement. Our new maxim of German aid was 'No Deutche Marks without German know-how'. Other aspects of this policy are—(a) wider scope to be given to private industry so long as it is allowed to function in the same way in developing countries as it does in West Germany; and (b) Government efforts in developing countries should be confined to the development of roads, bridges, dams and power stations. This, Sir, is an intelligent and correct understanding of how foreign aid should be utilised. Does this Budget represent the policy according to which we are going to utilise such aid? Are we not flying directly in the face of the sound principles laid down by the West German Government on foreign aid?

A few days later, on April 21, the Aid India Consortium met in Washington. What did it do? It turned down flat our Government's request for an additional Rs. 110 crores? That request had been made at an earlier meeting of the Consortium on March 19. When the meeting discussed it on April 21, we were given the cold shoulder. Our request was turned down and all that was finally given to us was that given last year. The comment was that it was only to be expected in the deteriorating climate for aid to which I have referred.

I understand that our short term position is desperate and unmeasurably worse than what it was eight weeks ago. The Minister will correct me if I am wrong. I understand that we are so much on the verge of bankruptcy that we do not have foreign exchange which would last beyond six weeks to pay for normal imports in order to keep this country's industrial production going. This has been brought about by the policies of the Government for the last few years.

What will this Government do? Faced with this bankruptcy, which it itself has created, does it draw back from the false path, does it give a new direction and lead to the country to qualify for further foreign aid? No. It appears in its folly, it persists in saying: "All right, if the rest of the world do not give aid, we will go to the Soviet Union". This is the last throw of the dice by the gambler. Today the Indian Government is turning to the Soviet Union to save

it from the situation at which it has arrived vis-a-vis the rest of the world. What is the chance of our getting the Soviet Union to bail us out, if the other countries turn their back on us?

In this context, may I recall that on the 22nd March I had quoted certain remarks of Mr. Asoka Mehta, Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, to a gathering of fellow travellers in Ludhiana called the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, that our planning should be co-ordinated with the planning of the Soviet Union. Several members thought that I was misquoting Mr. Asoka Mehta. A lady, Mrs. Yashoda Reddy, even got up and said: "I am sure he did not say so". I am sorry to disillusion the hon. lady that he did say that, he repeated it and he is acting on that startling proposition. He said that, and after I made that allegation, Mr. Asoka Mehta has not contradicted that statement which was attributed to him. On 26th March, four days after I made that allegation, the Statesman had a message from Moscow, a PTI despatch, which said:

> "The Soviet Union is showing keen interest in the Indian proposal of co-ordinating certain aspects of India's Fourth Plan with the next Soviet Five Year Plan."

Before leaving for his visit to Moscow, which will start in a day or two, Mr. Asoka Mehta gave an interview to the Patriot which seems to have become his favourate paper. I am quoting from that exclusive interview. He said:

> "He would hold discussions with Soviet authorities on his idea of co-ordination and dovetailing of our development plan and planning process".

There can be no doubt that this Government is now launching on a desperate adventure of trying to tie our Plans to the apron strings of the Soviet economy. How many members—even of the Ruling Party—are prepared for this kind of Communist collaboration in the planning of our economy, I do not know. I hope they will speak up for themselves as and when they get an opportunity. The said thing is that even this will not pay, because the Soviet Union is not in a position to give us the aid that we require. I say that because in the last few months, the Soviet Union has asked for and obtained long-term credits from the West. Britain, Japan, Italy, Belgium and France have given the Soviet Union long term credits to the extent of 180 million dollars. If the Soviet Union is going to help us, it will be out of the Western credits, and how much of it can they pass on to us? If we are going to take aid from more advanced and prosperous countries, why not take it direct from them? Why take it through the Soviet Union as either honest or dishonest broker? The Soviet Union today has to beg for food and credit. Are these the people who can help this huge sub-continent out of the morass into which it is sinking? I am sure his mission will be a failure. But perhaps there will be one consolation—that Mr. Asoka Mehta may come back the wiser by learning some economic horse sense from the men in Moscow. The men in Moscow today are less dogmatic and less Marxist than some members of the Government and some members of the Planning Commission.

It is very interesting that only a few days ago Mr Kosygin was discussing Soviet priorities. Among the things to which he gave priority was the motor car. In our country, we think that it is wicked in a socialist society for a man to own a motor car. Therefore, we keep down the production of cars, we penalise its makers and extort fancy prices from the consumers.

An hon. Member: Here it is democratic socialism.

Shri M. R. Masani: In Russia they have gone beyond democratic socialism. They have capitalist socialism!

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Attacking Mr. Khruschov, his predecessor-in-title, Mr. Kasygin said:

> "You know with what obstinacy the idea was foisted on us that our country needed no large-scale production of passenger cars. Everyone was expected to ride in a bus".

He said this in a derisive manner. I hope Mr. Mehta will at least benefit and learn from the new capitalists of Soviet Russia a little of economic reality and a little horse sense.

I said when I was discussing the budget that the root evil of the Finance Bill is too much public expenditure. Too much money is wasted on the Plans and too much money is wasted on non-plan items. There is nothing very much that one can repeat about that today.

According to the Economic Classification of the Budget prepared by.... the Finance Ministry and published in the press in the middle of April, the total expenditure at the Centre, at the Union level, for 1965-66 will be Rs. 3,423 crores. This figure is Rs. 222 crores higher than the revised estimate for 1964-65 and Rs. 426 crores higher than the actuals for 1963-64. You are thus spending more and more of the hard earnings of the people on your wasteful Plans and your wasteful bureaucracy.

Consider what happens in other countries which call themselves socialist. I dare say the Government will not deny the title of socialist to Mr. Harold Wilson and his Government. As it happens, Mr. Wilson's Government also introduced a budget a few weeks ago. Their socialist budget cut down public expenditure by 250 million pounds. What happened to the Finance Minister's promise to cut down Rs. 70 crores last year? Where is he hiding it now? Why has he forgotten about it? And even so, people in Britain are complaining of overtaxation. In England today, the maximum tax liability of a joint-stock company is 40 per cent. Here, the Finance Minister has brought in a ceiling of 70 per cent which is bogus because it does not apply to all companies. But even after the 40 per cent ceiling of the socialist government, the *London Times* says that this overtaxation must be cut down further.

What happens in our neighbouring country of Ceylon, a developing country like ours? The new Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake said on March 28th—and I am quoting his words—that he had the utmost confidence and faith in the private sector and the contribution made by the private sector which had been stifled in the past and rendered unable to perform this greatly needed task. He said:

> "We hope to create the proper atmosphere for fostering the private sector."

When is this unfortunate country going to hear an intelligent statement of policy like this from the leader of the Government? This whole country would feel enthused and respond with great enthusiasm if this change could somehow be brought about and we could move away from the discredited Marxist policies of Mr. Bandaranaike to the intelligent policies of Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

In this kind of State capitalism it is the poor that are crushed the most. Who pay the duty on Kerosene? It is not the poorest of our peasants who have to bear that burden? Why should they pay an excise duty of 45 per cent on this basic need of the people? On every pound of sugar that our people consume, they have to pay an excise duty of 50 per cent. On every box of matches, the poor have to pay

62 per cent of excise duty. On every gallon of petrol, only one rupee goes to the oil company and all the rest goes to Government. Then there is the Annuity Deposit Scheme making a drain of Rs. 65 crores, a burden on our middle classes who have not got enough money for their daily needs. Finally, there is the continuing inflation which flows out of a budget like this.

I feel that the common people of our country have come to a stage where they cannot stand this kind of burden any more. Let us not kid ourselves that our people are going to remain quiet and bear this kind of burden. We have reached a stage where Statism and State capitalism have become the enemy of social justice. We all stand for social justice. But today the biggest enemy of social justice is the State capitalist monopoly that this Government are trying to create. What is needed today, therefore, for the common people, is a reversal of this trend where the State swallows up what the people create and need for themselves.

What is required, therefore, is a Royal Commission or something corresponding to a Royal Commission on public expenditure. The House will remember that at the end of the First World War, there was the Inchcape Committee. Lord Inchcape came out with a big axe which was called the Inchcape Axe, and slashed public expenditure that had grown during World War I. Today that expenditure has grown manifold and many times over. What we need is another Inchcape Axe, which would slice down public expenditure. As I said in my earlier speech, if only we could cut down public expenditure by 30 per cent, we could cut down our rates of taxation by 50 per cent, both direct and indirect.

The fact is that we confuse ourselves by words. We mistake words for reality. We talk socialism but, we practise anti-socialism. The result is that instead of having a prosperous economy and social justice, we have poverty, we have distress, we have inflation, and rising prices, and we have a public that is going to be rebellious and not going to put up with this much longer.

श्री चन्द्रिकी (रायपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मुझ से पूर्व सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार में तो मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है, मगर अपने भाषण में उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कही हैं, जो इस सदन के मेम्बरज के लिए कुछ उचित नहीं मालूम होतीं । उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरफ के कितने माननीय सदस्यों ने इस फिनांस बिल को पढ़ा है । इस के साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि ये लोग रबर स्टैम्प की मानिन्द इस बिल पर अपना वोट देने वाले हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की बुद्धिमत्ता के मुताल्लिक कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, मगर मैं यह प्रश्न उन से भी करना चाहता हूं कि उन की पार्टी में कितने लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इस फिनांस बिल को पढ़ा है और इस बिल को समझते हैं । अगर वह पार्टी के रिमिम्बिल को जानते, तो वह ऐसे प्रश्न को इस सदन में न उठाते और न ही इस सम्बन्ध में रबर स्टैम्प के शब्द का प्रयोग करते । किसी पार्टी में रह कर, उस पार्टी के संगठन और रिमिम्बिल में रह कर, कोई भी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के विचार सदन में नहीं रखता और इसलिए मुझे इसका खेद है ।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखने से पूर्व मैं माननीय सदस्य के विचारों के बारे में कुछ जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । हो सकता है कि उन्होंने जिन बारीकियों को इस सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उन का जवाब न दे सकूं, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी में ऐसे माननीय सदस्य हैं, जो उन की बातों का जवाब दे सकेंगे और देंगे भी मुझे इस का सन्देह नहीं है । एक तरफ तो माननीय सदस्य ने मोटर-कार का उल्लेख

[श्री चन्द्रिका]

करते हुए रशा का हवाला दिया और कहा कि वहां पर कैपिटलिज्म है। दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने मि० विल्सन के द्वारा पब्लिक एक्सपैंडिचर को कट करने के बारे में कहा और रोप दी तरफ प्राईवेट सैक्टर के विषय में सीलोन गवर्नमेंट का उदाहरण दिया। माननीय सदस्य ने जहां जहां उचित समझा, वहां का उदाहरण दे कर अपने विषय का प्रतिपादन किया। मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि विल्सन गवर्नमेंट ने इस बजट में जिस दो सौ मिलियन पौंड के सरप्लस एक्सपैंडिचर को कट किया उस एक्सपैंडिचर को करने वाली गवर्नमेंट कौन सी थी। वह लेबर गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी, बल्कि कन्जरवेटिव गवर्नमेंट थी और लेबर गवर्नमेंट ने इस को छालीस कर के इस एक्सपैंडिचर को कट किया।

माननीय सदस्य ने सीलोन के प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य का भी जिक्र किया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोई व्यक्ति जिस राजनीतिक विचार या प्रणाली को मानता है वह उसी दृष्टि से वक्तव्य देता है। मगर यह सदन इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि सीलोन के प्रधान मंत्री ने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में जो विचार-धारा रखी है, सारी दुनिया में वही एक इन्टेलिजैंट विचार है और उस के सिवाय कोई दूसरा विचार ठीक नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी ने कभी उस विचार-धारा को नहीं माना है। हम ने अपनी इकानोमिक पालिसी में दोनों सैक्टर्ज को स्थान दिया है—प्राईवेट सैक्टर को भी मर्यादा दी है और पब्लिक सैक्टर को भी स्थान दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस से सहमत नहीं हैं और वह फ्री एन्टरप्राइज के विचार के पक्षपाती है, तो यह उन का अधिकार है। मगर जब तक हम अधिकार में हैं, तब तक हम अपने पालिसी डिसिजन के अनुसार ही चलेंगे और माननीय सदस्य के इन्टेलिजैंस के उपदेश का कोई असर हम पर नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री शिंकरे : यही तो मुश्किल है।

श्री चन्द्रिका : बुद्धिमत्ता केवल उन्हीं की ठेकेदारी नहीं है, बल्कि उस पर सब का अधिकार है और सभी उस को रखते हैं। देश के कल्याण और हित की दृष्टि से इस सदन ने जो डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का सिद्धांत अपनाया है, उस सिद्धांत पर आचरण करने के लिए और उस की रुह से देश की जनता की सेवा करने के लिए हम ने जो आर्थिक नीति अपनाई है, हमारा सम्पूर्णतया उस पर विश्वास है, हम उस का समर्थन करते हैं और उसी से जनता का कल्याण होने वाला है।

जब यह बजट सदन के सामने रखा गया था, उस वक्त देश की परिस्थिति कुछ और ही थी और आज देश की परिस्थिति उस से भिन्न है। उस दृष्टि से मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि उन की टैक्सेशन पालिसी से जो पैसा आयेगा, उस का इस्तेमाल देश की रक्षा के लिए करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त जो देश की अवस्था है, अगर वही अवस्था उस वक्त होती, जब कि वित्त मंत्री ने ये बजट प्रोपोजल्ज इस सदन के सामने रखे थे, तो मुमकिन है कि देश की रक्षा के लिए उन को और भी टैक्सेशन के प्रोपोजल्ज लाने पड़ते।

जिस कार्पोरेट सैक्टर के बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्री ममानी, ने बहुत प्लीड किया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि अगर माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि टैक्सेशन कम करने से प्राइसिज कम हो जायगी या सामान सस्ता मिलेगा तो यह उन की भूल है। उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को कुबूल किया है।

आज एक तरफ तो चाइना और पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश के लिए संकट निर्माण कर रखा है और दूसरी तरफ देश के अन्दर भी अशांति की अवस्था है। आज ही क्वैश्चियन आवर में और उस के बाद भी चागला का बयान सुनने

के बाद मुझे आशंका और दुख होता है कि हमारी इन्टेलिजेंस इस बार फेल हो रही है। अलीगढ़ के जो वर्तमान वाइस चांसलर है उनके विरोध में अक्तूबर महीने से ही भावनायें भड़काई जा रही थी, उनके विरुद्ध प्रचार किया जा रहा था, विरोधी प्रतिक्रियायें जारी थी और कुछ विद्यार्थी उनके विरुद्ध काम कर रहे थे लेकिन न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस तरफ ध्यान दिया और न ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का उधर ध्यान गया, दोनों में से किसी ने भी उस पर विचार नहीं किया। अगर अलीगढ़ जैसे बड़े शहर में यह अवस्था हो कि न तो सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस और न ही स्टेट इंटेलिजेंस को उसका पता हो तो देश पर आज आक्रमण हो जाए, हमारे देश की दूसरे देश के साथ मुठभेड़ हो जाए, लड़ाई हो जाए, वार हो जाए तो उस अवस्था में कितने देशद्रोही इस देश में काम करेंगे और उनका कहां तक गवर्नमेंट को पता चल पायेगा, इन सब बातों पर जब हम विचार करते है तो निराशा ही पल्ले पड़ती है। इन देशद्रोही तत्वों पर सरकार काबू पा सकेगी इस बारे में शंकायें पैदा होती है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आज जबकि संकटकालीन स्थिति देश में मौजूद है आज जबकि हमें आन्तरिक अमन भी बनाये रखना है और दुश्मन का भी हमें मुकाबला करना है, हम जितना सचेत और सजग हों, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। जो हमारी जिम्मेदारियां है, उनका हमें ध्यान रखना होगा, उनको हमें सही तौर पर निभाना होगा। जो संकट देश पर है, उनको देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इस बजट के अलावा और भी आपको सप्लिमेंटरी बजट लाना पड़ेगा और पैसे का इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि उस काम में हम आपके साथ सहयोग करेंगे, आपका समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन आप भी सचेत रहें और देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी पूरे तरीके से अपने ऊपर लें और उसको सफलतापूर्वक निभायें। आप होशियारी के साथ काम करें।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा यह कहते है कि हमारे दुश्मनों का यह तरीका रहा है, उनकी यह चाल रही है कि भारत में जो आर्थिक अभिवृद्धि हो रही है, इसको रोक दिया जाए, भारत जो आर्थिक प्रगति कर रहा है, इसको कुंठित किया जाए। यही कारण है कि वे गड़बड़ करते रहते है। एक मर्तबा अगर खुलमखुल्ला युद्ध हो जाए तो भविष्य का एक ही बार निर्णय हो सकता है कि हम रहेंगे या नहीं रहेंगे। लेकिन यह जो आर्थिक प्रगति को कुंठित करने की चाल है, यह जो चोरटा है, इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम न केवल दुश्मन का मुकाबला करें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी उन्नत करें, आर्थिक उन्नति को सदा अपने सामने रखें और उसके अनुरूप कार्य करें।

इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रोपोजल्ज सदन के सामने रखी है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि तृतीय योजना का यह आखिरी साल है और आगे जो चौथी योजना बनने वाली है, जो आने वाली है, इसकी रूपरेखा भी इसमें आंकी जा सकती है। मैं कहूंगा कि इन सब चीजों को सामने रखते हुए हम कुछ काम करने है जिनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि देश पर संकट के बादल गहरा रहे है, एक संकट में से हो कर हम गुजर रहे हैं और इस संकट का निवारण करने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री को चाहिए कि जो ढीली ढाली नीति वह अनएकाउंटिड मनी के बारे में बरत रहे हैं, उसको त्यागें। इस संकट का निवारण करने के लिए लोगों से आप टैक्सों के रूप में पैसा लेना चाहते है। उसको आप लें। जनता बराबर टैक्सों का पैसा देने को तैयार है। लेकिन अनएकाउंटिड मनी जो हजारों करोड़ों की तादाद में देश में मौजूद है, उसको भी सख्ती से कदम उठा कर

[श्री चन्द्रिकी]

वसूल किया जाए और एक एक पैसा वसूल कर लिया जाना चाहिए ।

हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था अपने मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए कहा था कि आज अधिकारियों में जो करप्शन विद्यमान है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए आयोग एक नियुक्त किया गया है। लेकिन जो पालिटिशियंज हैं या मिनिस्टर हैं चाहे वे मेरी पार्टी के हों या किसी दूसरी के, उनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए भी एक कमिशन नियुक्त होना चाहिये । उसको नियुक्त करने का विचार है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र नियुक्त किया जाए ताकि करप्शन के लिए कोई भी स्थान इस देश में न रहने पाये ।

होर्डिंग की जो मनोवृत्ति हमारे देश में विद्यमान है, संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों का ध्यान में रखते हुए, उसका भी कोई हल आपको निकालना चाहिये । देश की अवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर आप कोई कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, सख्त कदम नहीं उठायेंगे और इनके पैर नहीं काटेंगे तो देश में असन्तोष इसके कारण फैलता है, उसको आप खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस तरह की कितनी ही शिकायतें आती हैं इन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

कुछ और बातें हैं जो देश के लिए हानिकारक साबित हो सकती हैं । उदाहरण के लिए पांचवें स्टील प्लांट के सम्बन्ध में आज झगड़ा चल रहा है । इस झगड़े का कारण क्या है, इसकी जड़ कहां है, इसको आप को देखना चाहिये ? क्यों आज यह झगड़ा, मद्रास, आंध्र और मैसूर में है ? इस किस्म का झगड़ा क्यों पैदा होता है कि पांचवां स्टील प्लांट कहां दिया जाए ? मुझसे आप पूछें तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप देखें कि न्याय किस तरफ है, इन्साफ किधर है और आपको न्याय का पक्ष लेना चाहिये और उस पर कायम रहना चाहिये । क्यों आप साउथ में आपस में झगड़े पैदा करने की बात इस मामले में करते हैं ? रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस को क्यों नहीं देखा जाता है ? रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस को देखते हुए तथा न्याय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और आपसी झगड़ों का अन्त करने के लिए एक दो या तीन स्टील प्लांट भी आपको खड़े करने पड़ें तो वैसा भी आपको कर देना चाहिये । अगर इस तरह से रिजंज का समाधान हो सकता है, तो ऐसा भी आप कर सकते हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने फर्स्ट रीडिंग का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों को केन्द्र ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, उन चार जिलों की केन्द्र के द्वारा सहायता की जाएगी, उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति की जाएगी। एक कमिशन इनके बारे में नियुक्त हुआ था और उस कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर अमल करते हुए सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि केन्द्र द्वारा उनकी सहायता की जाए । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे और भी भाग हैं जैसे हैदराबाद कर्नाटक का आज और जितनी भी प्रिंसली स्टेट्स थीं और जिनका आज विलीनीकरण हो चुका है, उनके अक्सर भाग ऐसे हैं जहां किसी किस्म की प्रगति नहीं हुई है, उनकी एलीमेंटरी नीड्ज भी पूरी आज तक नहीं हो पाई है । एलीमेंटरी नीड्ज की भी वहां त्रुटियां पाई जाती हैं, आप योजना भवन में चलें, अशोक मेहता के चैम्बर में चलें वहां आपको पता चल जाएगा कि देश के कौन कौन से ऐसे पाकेट्स हैं, ऐसे भाग हैं जो बैकवर्ड हैं, जहां पर अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है उनको ऊपर उठाने के कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुए हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों के लिए आप जो कुछ करने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं, बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन आपको इस तरह के प्रयत्न दूसरे

स्थानों पर भी करने होंगे। भारतवर्ष के जितने भी बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनकी प्रगति के लिए चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कुछ विशेष कार्य करती हों या न करती हों, केन्द्र का यह कर्तव्य है कि उनकी एलीमेंटरी नीड्स को वह पूरा करें, उसी तरह से जिस तरह से वह उत्तर प्रदेश के इन चार जिलों की सहायता करने जा रहा है।

बजट में हम पाते हैं कि स्टेट्स को तीन हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का कर्जा केन्द्र को देना है। जब उनकी यह हालत है तो यह कहना कि यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है और यह सेंट्रल है, इसकी कहां जरूरत रह जाती है। इससे तो आपकी ही बदनामी होती है। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। आहार की, खाद्य की स्थिति को आप देखें। आज जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन है उसके अनुसार यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। लेकिन अगर स्थिति खराब होती है तो दुनिया में और देश में आपकी ही, केन्द्र की ही बदनामी होगी। लोग कहेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में यह भी कहा है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने डिफिसिट बजट पेश किये हैं। जब वे डिफिसिट बजट पेश करती हैं तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कितनी कमजोर है। उनमें आपको कर्जा देने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में उनकी सहायता करने के लिए, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए आप क्यों नहीं प्रयत्न करते हैं? क्यों आप ऐसी अवस्था का सुधार नहीं करते हैं?

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि राजस्थान कैनाल को केन्द्र लेना चाहती है और केन्द्र द्वारा ही उस पर पैसा खर्च किया जाएगा। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक सा व्यवहार सब के साथ होना चाहिये। जितने भी दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, उनकी योजनाओं को भी आपको देखना चाहिये। नागार्जुन सागर योजना है, अपर कृष्णा प्रोजैक्ट है तथा दूसरी प्राजैक्ट्स जिन में करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च होता है और जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की परिस्थिति इस प्रकार की नहीं है कि वे सारा खर्चा स्वयं वहन कर सकें और वे स्वयं भी यह चाहती हैं कि केन्द्र उनकी सहायता करे, उनके बारे में भी मैं चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान कैनाल में जिस तरह से आप सहायता कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही सहायता करें। राजस्थान कैनाल के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री उदारता के साथ सहायता करना चाहते हैं। उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि दूसरी स्टेट्स भी जिन के डिफिसिट बजट हैं, जिन के पास फाइनेंसिस नहीं है जिन पर केन्द्र का कर्जा बढ़ता जा रहा है, वे स्टेट्स भी अगर आपके पास आती हैं और चाहती हैं कि उनको केन्द्र से सहायता दी जाए, केन्द्र उनकी योजनाओं को पूरा करने में सहायता करे, तो आपको उनकी भी सहायता करनी चाहिये। इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने में केन्द्र को पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिये। केन्द्र तो पैसा निकाल सकता है लेकिन स्टेट्स की अवस्था ऐसी नहीं है कि वे निकाल सकें।

स्टेट्स की परिस्थितियों को आप देखें। उनको ऐसी अवस्था में नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये जिस में आज पड़ गई है। स्टेट्स पर आज अपने एक भाग पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर देती हैं और दूसरे पर कम करती हैं, ऐसा आरोप है। इसको ले कर रूलिंग पार्टी में ही मतभेद पैदा हो जाते हैं और यह दो पार्टियों में विभक्त हो जाती है। मैसूर को आप देखें। रूलिंग पार्टी में से कुछ लोग बाहर चले गये हैं और उन्होंने दूसरी पार्टी बना ली है। क्यों उनको मजबूर होना पड़ा है बाहर जाने के लिए? मैसूर स्टेट में हालत क्या है, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। मैसूर एरिया वाले जो पार्टी से बाहर जा रहे हैं, उनमें से बाज लोगों का आरोप यह है कि यह सरकार सारे का सारा पैसा बम्बई, कर्नाटक या हैदराबाद कर्नाटक के बैकवर्ड एरिया है, उन पर खर्च होता है। वह कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे भाग के साथ हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, इस लिये ऐसी सरकार

[श्री चन्द्रिकी]

हमें नहीं चाहिए । ऐसे विचार रखने वाले हैं और वह ऐसी आर्थिक अवस्था में रहते हैं जिसमें संकट का निर्माण होता है ।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं अपने वित्त मंत्री साहब से कि इन तमाम चीजों पर ध्यान देकर वे स्टेट्स को समय समय पर सहायता करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): This being the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, the financial proposals of this year are much more important than those of any other previous years. The impact of the several plans are being felt and the tax structure of the country is being attempted to be rationalised. I have to congratulate the Finance Minister on the several schemes he has newly introduced in the Finance Bill.

In spite of all that, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the failure to bring down the price line. There have been attempts by the Government in various ways to bring down the prices of essential commodities and these affect the common man. One of the main reasons for this is the operation of unaccounted money or black money in connection with which the Finance Minister recently announced some proposals giving some time to those who bring to account the money they have hidden or hoarded. The results of this are not satisfactory. Of course, he has said that he has to resort to other measures. I believe his efforts there will succeed, in time. This is one of the most important things to which I would direct his attention.

The cost of living has increased. There is demand from every quarter, from government officers, NGOs, teachers and others, that dearness allowance must be increased and salary must be increased. I very much appreciate the difficulties of these people. But my submission is that permanent relief cannot be had by increase of dearness allowance or salary. More emoluments means more income, but when prices increase abnormally, the increase in emoluments is of no benefit. The net result will be still misery. So what we have to see is that the prices of essential commodities do not go up rocketting and do not reach a stage where the income will not be sufficient to buy ones essential needs. We have to try to balance the two. I am glad the Finance Minister is trying by all means to do this.

As regards the upper middle class people, we have had three Five Year Plans. It can be said that some benefit has accrued to them. But as regards the lower middle class and the lower income groups, what is the benefited achieved by them? During these Five Year Plans, there has been several projects, the national income has gone up. But the impact of it has not been felt on the common man. It is time for us to consider the results of this. If you go to any village and look at the condition of a man engaged in agriculture or is a small salaried man, we find that his condition is very miserable There is nothing to show that their condition has improved. This aspect of the matter, in spite of the fact, that we have gone through three Five Year Plans has to be given careful consideration. I think we have reached a stage when we must think not of more of big projects but of the impact on the people of the benefits of these Five Year Plans.

Again, we find that in the Five Year Plans, the sums allotted for implementing schemes are increasing; from the First Plan, they increased in the Second and in the Tihrd they are much higher; in the Fourth Plan, we are contemplating a very much bigger amount. We find that if in the First Plan for a particular project we

have had to put in a certain sum of money, in the Third Plan for the same project and for the same benefit we have to spend three or four times the amount spent in the First Plan. If the same project could be started in the First Plan at a lesser cost, there is no meaning in saying that we have increased the amount in the subsequent plans. Even if we spend the Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 21,000 crores in the Fourth Plan, the spending is actually not more as the benefit is not going to be improved. If it remains static, there is no meaning in saying that we have increased the amount. This is a matter we have to carefully look into and see why this is happening. Even in the matter of putting up a building we find this. This aspect is not given serious consideration. People have to bear more taxation, more money is spent on projects, more money is allotted in the Plans; still the effect, the benefit, remains the same or at times is less than what we used to get under previous plans. This matter has to be carefully looked into.

Recently I read in a paper that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has asked the Finance Commission to look into the case of states trying to impose new taxation measures. He said that all the states in the country are reluctant to bring in new taxation measures; but for the Five Year Plan more taxes are needed and so the Finance Commission must come to the aid of states which are thinking of new taxation measures.

In this connection, there are certain states which have reached the saturation point and there is absolutely no possibility of any new taxation being imposed. For example, in the state from which I come, Kerala, the per capita taxation at the state level is much higher than that in any other part of the country. While I admit that money is needed for several developmental works, to ask the people of one particular state to pay more tax than is paid in other areas is not conducive to the best interests of the country. So this aspect has to be looked into, as to what is the per-capita taxation being paid throughout the country. If in a state it has reached a very high level, is there any possibility of any further taxation? If there is no such possibility, and the development of that state requires further investment, in my submission, the Centre must come to the aid of such states.

My submission is that the Centre must give all aids to such States. A reference was made to the backward areas which are not being specially taken care of for developmental work. I fully agree with that. I may be permitted to speak about my State—Kerala. One of my friends described this State as a cinderalla of India. This State deserves special consideration, because of the present situation there. During the last three Five Year Plans, what has happened there? If we take into account the investment by the Central Sector and compare that with the other States, it is very very low. In the Second Five Year Plan period, about Rs. 78 lakhs only were spent in that State. In the Third Five Year Plan period, there were certain schemes suggested. Some of them have been implemented but several of the schemes still remain on paper. Why this discrimination as regards that State is the question on which we have to answer wherever we go.

We must improve the present conditions in that State. It must be industrialised. It is mainly an agricultural State. So many commodities like rubber, coconut, pepper, tea etc. are grown there. We are earning a good lot of foreign exchange from these.

As regards the food situation, we find that there was a discussion on this here. I do not want to repeat all those things here. Kerala is in a very difficult situation now. Similarly the people there are very poor and their conditions could be improved only if some industries are started there which can give them employ-

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ment. Unemployment, I believe, is the worst in that part of the country. So, in order to get rid of these difficulties, industrialisation is the only method. A special attempt must be made to industrialise that State. We say big industries won't give much employment. If big industries are started there in the Central sector as also in the private sector with the help of outside capital, then, of course, there would be scope for employment. The attitude of the people also would change from the present time. By this, industrial mentality will be created. Then only that State can improve its position.

In this connection I may bring to the notice of the Government that in that State, there is no elected Government and the Centre is responsible for the administration of the Kerala State. Out of the total revenue of that State, more than 35 per cent is spent on education. Fortunately or unfortunately, Kerala happens to be the most literate State in India. A major portion of its revenue is to be spent on education and at the same time what we find is that the teachers are the lowest paid as compared to the emoluments of teachers in other parts of India. It is this aspect of the matter that we have to look into. There is no possibility of reducing the expenditure on education. But, for other matters, money must be found. My submission, therefore, is that the Finance Minister and the Central Government—the Finance Minister happens to be a Member of the newly appointed sub-Committee—should look into the Kerala Affairs. I believe that he will look into the matter and see that more funds are made available for the developmental work in that State.

There is a claim by the N.G.Os; there is also a claim by the teachers. Hence, all these matters have to be looked into. I think that the administrative expenses are very much low in that State. Then, Sir, another matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is regarding the railways in that State.

On a former occasion, I read in the papers that the hon. Finance Minister was referring to the railways that existed in certain parts of the country. I don't think he referred to Kerala. There is no broad-gauge in the State between Trivandrum and Quilon. There was a demand and the previous Government there also had recommended that that must be converted into broad-gauge-line. I read in some papers regarding the statement made by the Finance Minister saying that it was a luxury. If any industry is to come there or if any small industry is to thrive there, this step must be taken. The present railway line connecting Trivandrum and Cochin must be converted into a broad-gauge line. Similarly, Sir, more railway lines have to be introduced in the State especially a line from Madura to Cochin Harbour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not discussing the Railway budget.

Shri Maniyangadan: But the railway line here is absolutely necessary. Whenever the question of industrialisation is to be considered, transport also should be there. There is no transport facility at present. Transport facilities must be given. So many objections are raised. What I wish to submit is that these must be taken into consideration.

Another aspect for industrialisation of the State that is to be considered is electricity. Electricity at the cheapest rate available in the whole of India is in Kerala. There is one scheme called 'Idikki Scheme' which was proposed during the last plan period. It is still lagging behind. I do not know the reason why this is postponed like this. The Canadian Government has offered all possible help and all foreign exchange needed

for that scheme. Still it is held up simply because the Government of India says that there is no rupee finance available. My submission is that this scheme must be immediately taken up. If electricity is made available, then only the industries can be started there.

14.56 hrs.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the Finance Bill is concerned since it is bulky, the hon. Finance Minister has given a note on the various amendments. Now we shall deal with the second reading together with the various amendments that he has proposed. We shall discuss these amendments when we discuss this Bill at the second reading stage. As the Finance Bill is the outcome of the general policy enunciated in the budget speech, I would like to draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention to certain facts. During the Budget speech he made a mention about the price rise. It is rightly stated that this is a matter for which certain concessions are required to be given. I would like to know whether, after the budget has been placed and the Finance Bill has been introduced there has been any change. After certain reliefs have been granted, there has been no change. We get quickly bulletins from the Economic Department of the Finance Ministry stating about the movement of the price and the consumer price index. Uptill now, that is, since 27th February, it has not shown any change. Rather it has not at all gone down. Still the prices are rising. Just now the hon. Finance Minister stated that there was no reason why the price of the kerosene should increase. The fact is that the price of kerosene has increased. In that context, the most important thing that we have got to find out is as to what positive measures the Government can take to check the price rise. Now the Reserve Bank of India have increased their bank rate 6% and it was expected that this would have an inflationary effect. This increase in the bank rate, to a certain extent, has an effect on the prices. In our country where the bank credit is still less than the money in circulation, this increase in the rate of the Reserve Bank will have inflationary effect. Moreover, this rate increase will reflect itself in the advance rate of the banks. Therefore, it will go back to the consumers and it will create increase in price. Various credit control measures had been taken by the Reserve Bank and the answer to the question whether these have succeeded is clear when we look to the index of wholesale or consumer prices. You will find that it is increasing in this year compared to 1964. Naturally most alarming condition had been created and unless proper steps are taken no amount of planning will succeed. It is impossible to have economic development in our country to the satisfaction of the common man in these conditions and we do not find in the Finance Bill any indication to curtail the prices.

I am also to point out that the attempt on the part of the Government has been to foster the stock exchange which is another factor for creating inflation. Just now we heard Mr. Masani objecting to the injecting of money by the LIC and the Unit Trust to the stock exchange. His point was: give some relief to the corporate sector so that the boyancy may prevail in the stock exchange; do not go on injecting the LIC money and the Unit Trust money. My grouse is: why should the LIC money go into the stock exchange instead of being utilised for various other projects which would give relief to the common man, such as housing. The low salaried employees are faced with the problem of housing. Why should not that money be utilised for housing, instead of being sent to the stock exchanges? They are one of the factors for creating inflation, monopoly and concentration of money, thereby creating price rise in our economy. I object to the investment of the LIC money in stock exchanges, not from the point of

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view of Mr. Masani, who wants concessions to the corporate sector. Wherever The Finance Minister attends a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, or the Prime Minister or any other Minister attends that conference, they go on telling the private sector chamber to behave properly and they say: You should co-operate with us. This has been going on for a long time. As they want that sector to behave properly, one must start with the presumption that they must not have been behaving properly. If it be so, what are the measures that were taken to see that they behave properly? All the time we hear from the spokesmen of the Forum of Free Enterprise and the Swatantra Party that the ideal Indian society could be created if the Government put less and less curb on the activities of the private sector. He quoted the West German Government's example saying that the Government should only go on building bridges and roads leaving the whole industrial sector to the private people But who was responsible for the high prices of foodgrains and other consumer articles last year. It is this sector which on one plea or another is trying to aggravate this problem in this country; and they try to snath some privileges from the Government. We see the speech made by one of the Members of the ruling party in the annual meeting of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry saying that the donation that is being given to the political party shall not be given. It is as if it is a threat: we are giving the money and you should give more and more concession. If the basis things are not properly looked into, no amount of relief given here and there to the common man is going to change the present plight.

There is the question of contribution to political parties. I was amazed that one of the friends of the British India Corporation which is now controlled by the House, the chairman then was an ex-Minister, the board of directors without any authority granted a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs by way of donation. It is strange because the articles of association do not provide for any such power to grant any contribution in this manner.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । क्या बिना गणपूर्ति के ही हाउस चलेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is rung—there is now quorum.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In the Economic Survey it is mentioned on page 40:

> "There was a substantial increase—almost doubling—of debt service charges in 1961-62 as compared with 1960-61 payments continued to be large in the next two years and during the current fiscal year, there is a further substantial increase. The growing burden of debt service charges has brought into focus the necessity for softening in the terms of lending by developed countries."

Our condition is so precarious that the lending countries had to relax and they go out of the way to relax some of the terms but the interest rate and the repayment period also must be seen. From this it is clear that we are taking loans but we are not in a position to utilise them properly and at the same time when the question of repayment comes, we face a crisis. It is a serious situation which the Economic Survey depicts before us. There has been progressive increase in the utilisation of the external assistance in recent years but this is also not fully utilised. We are taking money; we are paying interest out of the resources and we are not in a position to properly utilise it and the lending country comes and relaxes the terms of these loans. This is not at all a

happy position so far as our country is concerned. The question of foreign loans also arises in respect of this matter. On the one side, we find that we are getting food and the grants and the loans from another country and, on the other side, our soldiers are being hit by the bullets made by the same country. It is a situation about which we have got to think over.

15 hrs.

I may just point out the situation that faced us in 1962, as a result of the Chinese aggression on our borders, the atmosphere that was created when the people combined to fight back the aggression, and today, in 1965, we find a different atmosphere. In spite of the fact that our Prime Minister has called it as a naked aggression, I do not find much enthusiasm here to take resort to a proper stand. It is my feeling that some soft-pedaling has been attempted because, at the back of it all, there is one very powerful country which is giving us some food, helping us and also helping our enemy with arms and armoury. In the various meetings attended by the Generals and Acharyas and doctors, we do not find a realisation of the correct position. The position is something different, and I am afraid the huge amount of PL 480 which, though the Finance Minister may say may not have any inflationary effect in our country, at the same time, must have created some effect in our country, when the people are not trying to create money and are not trying to put the aggression in its proper position as it should be. That is where foreign aid will have to be considered from that angle.

Now, we find Shri Masani saying that the foreign investor will not find it an easy job to invest here because of the required concessions not being granted to the foreign investor. I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that it is not only the profit which has been repatriated which is shown in the accounts, but the head office charges which are being repatriated at the cost of the head office, which is almost equal to the profit they earn here, should also be taken into consideration. I may draw you attention and the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that while the assets are shown as those of the head office in England or America the depreciation charges here are shown as those which are meant to decerease the profit. This is how accounting has been done in the foreign concerns and I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether this kind of thing should be allowed to continue apart from the question of full repatriation of the profit earned by the foreign companies here. These are matters which are being faced and which are going on. So, I may say that the incentive for foreign investment here is enough, and the question of their not investing money here will not arise at all.

Coming to the question of administrative expenditure no doubt there should be an attempt to curtail the expenditure, but it should not be curtailed at the cost of the low-paid employees. The prices are going up and as far as the question of the dearness allowances of the low-paid employees is concerned, it is only a meagre increase of Rs. 5. This should not be done. We should try to really curtail our expenditure which requires immediate attention.

So far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, I think that the higher group of people in regard to the income-tax have been given more concessions than the lower-income earning group. The time has come when we have got to reconsider whether the tax levied should be from Rs. 3,000 or it should be raised, because the common man today is not in a position to meet even his normal obligations. I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider the concessions to be granted, which should be more to the people at the lower level than to those at the higher level. We shall deal with the clauses of the Bill at the second rading stage.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while the nation's attention at this juncture is

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rightly focussed on developments on the Pakistan border, particularly on the Kutch border, I strongly feel that any complacency or diversion of effort from the northern borders will have fatal consequences.

The Chinese military preparations on the northern borders have been intensified. Not merely in the eastern sector of NEFA or the western sector of Ladakh, but also in the central sertor, the Chinese build-up is growing. Towards the Lipu Lekh pass and Barahoti, where already there are many divisions of the Chinese, I learn that they are intensifying and bringing in more divisions.

In military terms, the Government has taken steps to strengthen the defence preparations and I have confidence that 1962 would not be repeated in future. I would, however, like to add a word of caution about defence spending. While the expenditure on defence is up by Rs. 32 crores, the bulk of the new allocation is for Air Force. Though I am not unmindful of the need of a well-equipped Air Force for the defence of the country's security, in the difficult terrain of the northern border areas, a highly mobile infantry, properly equipped with modern arms, is equally important.

While on the military plane, the Government by and large is proceeding on right lines, it is in the political and development spheres that the Government's policies leave much to be desired. Unless there is a major attempt to solve the economic and political problems of these areas, mere defence-preparedness would not carry us anywhere. This would necessitate a reorganisation of administration in these areas. At present, the administration in these areas is by remote control from seats of authority, located in the distant plains. The people of the hills have little say in how they are being goverened and how money is being spent on their development.

One of the ways of giving the people of the border areas an opportunity of self-administration is by introducing in these areas the administrative set-up that the Government has under consideration for Assam hill districts which in popular parlance, has been described as the Scottish pattern of administration. A time has come when the Government should consider the evolution of a similar set-up for the people of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal hill areas which adjoin the sensitive border of Tibet.

With Himachal Pradesh enjoying a fair amount of atonomy there is bound to be some discontent in other hill areas. While no cut-and-dried solution can be proposed, the Prime Minister should constitute a study group to go into the question of conferring regional autonomy within the frame work of existing States to these hill areas.

In the field of development also, some major re-thinking is needed. Most of the States are largely dependent on the Centre for the execution of their plans. Little money is available in the State Exchequer for development. Some of the States are in no position to provide matching funds. In view of this, I feel that the Centre should meet the entire cost of development of hill areas. It should not merely provide the funds, but should assume the responsibility for execution of projects and ensuring that the funds allotted are not diverted elsewhere.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the need for more accelerated pace of economic development of the border areas. Some of these areas have been demarcated into special border districts, entitling them to have special assistance from the Centre. In my opinion, all the hill areas on the north should be treated as special areas. Some years ago, there was a proposal to create a cell in the Centre to look after their welfare. It was also proposed to set up an advisory committee at the Centre consisting of the representatives of the Union Government, concerned States and Members of Parliament coming from these areas.

in order to promote their integrated development.

The so-called Hill Area Committee constituted by the Food Ministry is highly unsatisfactory. If such a Committee is to serve any useful purpose, it should be under the Prime Minister.

While the issue of changing the political pattern of hill areas may cause some controversy owing to the deep-rooted vested interests, I feel that on the question of accelerated economic development of these areas, there will be no difference of opinion.

The National Development Council has constituted a sub-committee to prepared a blue-print for the hill areas for the fourth plan. The trend of discussions so far in the sub-committee shows that on the question of priorities, there is a fair measures of appreciation of the problems involved, but there is no clear-cut thinking on the question of resources required. Top priority is to be given to road construction programme and expansion of horticulture. But before the priorities are considered, a rough idea should be given of the resources available.

I understand that the States have been asked to keep the outlay for the fourth plan projects at two times the level of the third plan. This criterion to my mind ignores the basic fact that for achievement of a particular target, it would cost much more in the hill areas than the plains. If the present ceiling is maintaind, there is bound to be a shortfall in the targets, or the targets from the begining have to be kept at a level lower than in other areas.

In view of the magnitude of problems that these areas face—their general backwardness and difficult climatic and geographical conditions—the Finance Minister should give special consideration to the problem of resources of these areas.

Secondly, the Centre has to consider how far execution of development propects can be integrated so that progress is uniform. This integrated development is particularly necesary in the case of road, power and transport projects and horticultural schemes. While touching on transport, I am reminded of a request that made to connect Rampur and Kathgodam. That is a rail-road which will lead to the hills. We have no railways on the hills. The times are such that our borders are faced with some menace and it is necessary that our military should be able to proceed to the hill areas conveniently and with the least difficulty quickly and in time, without delay. At present, in the military manoeuvres, troops have to get down at Bareilly and change over to the metre-gauge to proceed to Kathgodam, where again they will spend some days. This not only delays their progress but is absolutely dangerous in times of emergency. A proposal existed and I believe, if I remember correctly, the UP Government sent a proposal also that the broad gauge line from Rampur should go *via* Rudrapur, where their is an agricultural college, to Haldwani and Kathgodam. The plan was shelved on the ground, I presume, of lack of funds. The present Railway Minister also said something about it in the Rajya Sabha and he seems to be favourbly inclined. I must request the Finance Minister that if the plea of lack of funds is raised, he should be kind enough to see that the same are provided because I personally feel and the House will support me in this that at a time when military manoevres are very necessary, every facility should be afforded to the military so that they may be able to discharge their duties properly.

Shri Lilsdhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

I congratulate the Finance Minister on his success in meeting the revenue needs of the Central Government without taking recourse to any additional taxation. What is more, he has succeeded in giving relief more particularly to the lower income groups. As he said it is indeed a socialistic approach that is revealed

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

in the budget proposals he has brought through this Bill. I only hope that this endeavour of making our fiscal policy more and more socialistic will be continued, so that we may really achieve our goal of socialism.

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the House, particularly of the Finance Minister, to the deplorable state of economy of the State of Assam, to which I belong. It is known to this House that the creation of East Pakistan as a result of partition shattered the economy of the State. It took three years to build up the Assam rail link and even today the transport bottleneck persists, although a lot of improvement has since been made. Assam is subjected to recurring floods and erosions, telling heavily upon the economy of the State, which will be revaled from one indication that I will place before the House. During the decade 1954 to 1964, the loss to the State in crops, cattle and other property, was to the tune of Rs. 7.7 crores, annually on an average. As against that the increase in the annual average of the primary sector of the State was Rs. 4 crores. This shows that the economy of the State has been crippled by this one single factor.

While we should go on advancing as a result of our Plans there is a backward trend in the *per capita* income of the State of Assam. In 1950-51 the *per capita* income of the State was Rs. 338.6 and in 1960-61 it came down to Rs. 337.2—a fall of Rs. 1.4. That shows that the economy of the State is in a state of stagnation. Therefore, on the eve of the Fourth Plan it is very necessary that special attention is given to this State in order to uplift the economy of the State; otherwise the policy of removing the regional disparties and establishing socialism in the country will not be realised at least so far as this State is concerned.

Sir, the Fourth Finance Commission will be finalising its report soon. It has been found that in the Fourth Plan proposed for the State by the Government of Assam there is a gap in the revenue account to the tune of about Rs. 200 crores and in the capital account of about Rs. 51 crores. I hope the Finance Commission before whom the Government of Assam must have submitted their memoranda and proposals will do justice to this State. But I am afraid, being circumscribed by the all-India pattern the Finance Commission might not find it possible to do full justice to the State. Therefore, my appeal to the Finance Minister is that if there is any gap between the award given to the State by the Finance Commission and the need for the Fourth Plan of the State, he should go to the rescue of this State by giving special grants-in-aid so that we can make up at least a little during the Fourth Plan and in the course of the Fifth Plan we can catch up with the all-India average.

Sir, the State Government has submitted a proposal of about Rs. 375 crores for the Fourth Plan. Here again, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to exercise his influence in the Planning Commission in taking a final decision, because if we apply the all-India yardstick of limiting the State Plans to about double the size of the Third Plan, I am afraid the Fourth Plan submitted for Assam will have to be cut down, and that will mean that we will take a longer period to uplift our ecoonomy from the low stage in which it is.

Although the State Plan as proposed looks to be much bigger than double the size of the Third Plan, I consider it to be very conservative considering the back-log of the economy of the State. The size of the First Plan for Assam was Rs. 28 crores, the Second Plan was Rs. 51.81 crores and the Third Plan is Rs. 120 crores.—it may go a little higher. In this way I do not know how long it will take for the State of Assam to remove the back-log and to develop the State.

Sir, this State has got a strategic importance. On the North we have

the Chinese aggression still on and on the West East Pakistan is threatening with a lot of intrusions and infiltrations still going on. Therefore, we will have to make the State self-sufficient in order to hold the ground for a period of time if and when two actual aggressions take place. In the matter of defence preparations, in the matter of supply, in the matter of the economy of the State itself, it will be I think, wise on the part of the Government of India to consider the precarious geographical isolation of the State and do the needful. It is not only the State of Assam that needs attention but the entire north-eastern region comprising of NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Assam. If we want to keep the people there as strong bulwark of our defence, then surely we will have to uplift their economy.

Again, Assam has got a peculiar composition of people from the hills and plains. The economy of most of the hills particularly, the Garro Hills and Khasi Hills, was shattered by the partition, and that has not yet been fully restored. In the matter of communications and other facets of economy of these areas, there are a lot of things to be done. I would, therefore, plead with the Finance Minister that a special programme for devlopment of the Hill areas of Assam and neighbourhood should be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

There is a sense of disappointment and discontent in the minds of the people in various areas of the State, that during these three Plans they have not realised any tangible change in their economic standard. Therfore, the Fourth Plan must take care of this backlog in different areas, particularly the one to which I have referred, and that this sense of discontent and frustration is removed so that the whole country may march ahead for further development.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Minister. Sir, we have abundant resources but we do not have the capital formation yet either from inside the State or from outside. Particularly after the Emergency, those who have taken licences refuse to go there because they feel that the sense of security is not there. Although we have done a good deal towards establishing the infrastructure like power, communications etc., capital is not forthcoming. Therefore it is necessary that the Government of India should come to the scene and establish a number of central projects and thus create confidence in the prospective industrialists in the State itself and also encourage outsiders to come and invest their money there. In this connection, my specific suggestion is that immediate steps should be taken to establish a large paper pulp industry for which we have got plenty of forest resources. Secondly we have a huge quantity of natural gas which is now being wasted. It is a national waste. Therefore, the Centre should come forward with a petro-chemical complex unit to utilise this natural gas. If they create that confidence in the industrial devlopment, they will save this national wealth and also help towards the exploitation of our resources.

The problem of floods and erosions of the Brahmaputra is so colossal that it is beyond the capcity of the State to tackle it. I would, therefore, appeal that the Central Government should take up this problem and salvage the economy of the State from recurring devastations.

The question of border security in that area should be taken up fully by the Central Government. It is not possible within the resources of the State and also the manpower that it has to guard this long border. They have not been able to check the infiltration. How can they check the instrustions which are taking the form of aggression? Thereis a lot of spying going on in Cachar and in other areas of the State and the State Government has not been able to cope with the problem. Therefore, it is necessary that the Centre should take special interest in these matters, for unless there is security, external and internal, no economic development

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

can take place. That is what exactly is happening in that area. Therefore, in spite of the Plan it will not be possible for the people to participate in it freely unless the sense of security is well established.

Sir, I conclude by repeating again my appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. When he visited the State in 1963 he was apprised of all these problems and I must express my gratitude that he has given his attention to these problems. But much more than what he has done is yet to be done and I hope that he will fulfil our expectations.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस फ़िनांस बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा होने से पहले एक दुर्भाग्य की बात मेरे सामने आती है और वह यह है कि इस दफ़ा इतना समय होते हुए भी फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री की निमांड्ज पर हम लोग चर्चा नहीं कर सके । हम लोगों ने प्राविजनल कलेक्शन आफ़ टैक्सिज़ बिल की सीमा मर्यादा बढ़ा दी—साठ दिन से बढ़ा कर पचहत्तर दिन कर दी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से जो चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई ।

जब हम इस बिल की तरफ़ देखते हैं, तो बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने थोड़े समय में कैसे इसका अभ्यास किया जाये । और कैसे इस का विवेचन किया जाये । इस बिल में 83 क्लाजिज़ हैं और तीन शिड्यूल्ड हैं—अस्सी पेज की यह कानून की किताब है । सिर्फ 15 घंटों में इन अस्सी पेजिज़ को पढ़ना है, इस कानून के प्राविज़न्ज की नुक्ताचीनी करनी है, इन पर विचार करना है और किसी निर्णय पर भी पहुंचना है । जिस विषय पर फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर पंद्रह बीस सैक्रेटरीज़ और अंडर सैक्रेटरीज़ आदि के द्वारा विचार करते हैं, जिसका अभ्यास वह दिनों दिन करते रहते हैं, जिस में वे लगे हुए हैं, जिस के बारे में वह बहुत दिनों तक सोचते हैं—और उसके बाद इस कानून को पेश करते हैं और उस के साथ ही सौ सफ़हों की यह एमेंडमेंट्स की किताब भी छाप देते हैं—उसके बारे में यह आशा की जाती है कि इस सदन के सदस्य सिर्फ़ पंद्रह बीस मिनट या आधे घंटे में उस पर कुछ नुक्ताचीनी कर सकें । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा दुष्कर और नामुमकिन काम है ।

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा): आराम से पढ़ सकते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : हमारे मित्र, श्री हिम्मतसिंहका, कहते हैं कि इसको आराम से पढ़ सकते हैं । पढ़ तो सकते हैं, लेकिन आधे घंटे में इस पर आराम से बोल नहीं सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं जो कुछ भी बातें कहूंगा, वे इस सम्बन्ध में फुटकर बातें होंगी ।

फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर के पास सब से बड़ा महकमा है । हमारे देश की असली बागडोर उन्हीं के पास है । आज दुनिया में केवल आर्थिक साधनों से ही किसी कार्य का संचालन किया जा सकता है और सब, समस्याओं को हल किया जा सकता है । मंत्री महोदय ने पैसों की थैली की रस्सी तो तो अपने हाथ में रखी हुई है और अगर यह रस्सी खुले नहीं, तो पैसा बाहर नहीं आयेगा और अगर पैसा बाहर नहीं आयेगा तो दूसरे महकमे काम नहीं करेंगे । इस लिये अगर हमारे देश में कोई मंत्री हमारे भाग्य का विधाता है, तो वह फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर है ।

ऐसी हालत में उन के सिर पर इतनी भारी जिम्मेदारी डाल देना तो कोई अक्लमन्दी की बात मालूम नहीं होती है ।

सारा डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का महकमा उन के जिम्मे है । इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का सारा बोझ उन के जिम्मे है । कम्पनी ला का सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उन के जिम्मे है । । इकानोमिक स्ट्रक्चर और डेवेलपमेंट भी उन के जिम्मे है । प्लानिंग का मिनिस्टर उन का स्टेट मिनिस्टर है, इसलिए प्लानिंग भी उन के जिम्मे है । लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस जैसा बड़ा भारी हाथी उन के पुछल्ले पर बंधा हुआ है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे आदमी कितना ही होशियार हो, अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सारा काम उस के बूते के बाहर की बात मालूम पड़ती है । चाहे कितनी ही उसकी इच्छा हो कि वह सदभावना से काम करे, लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है और न ही वह चतुरता से उस काम को पार लगा सकता है ।

मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारे यहां बहुत से बड़े बड़े व्यवसायों की कमी है । कई जगह सीमेंट के कारखाने लगने चाहिए, लेकिन लग नहीं रहे हैं । फ़र्टलाइज़र के कारखाने खड़े होने चाहिए, लेकिन वे नहीं बन रहे हैं । छोटी मोटरें बननी चाहिए और सस्ती बननी चाहिए, लेकिन वे बन नहीं पा रही हैं । अख़बार के काग़ज बनने चाहिए, और ज्यादा मिक़दार में बनने चाहिए, लेकिन वे बनते नहीं हैं और हम अपने अख़बारनवीसों को पूरा काग़ज नहीं दे सकते हैं । ये घटनायें क्यों हो रही हैं ? क्या मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछूं कि क्या ऐसे भी मौके आए हैं कि जिन को हम ने लाइसेंस दिये थे, उन के वे लाइसेंस हम ने बन्द कर दिये, काट दिये, कसख कर दिये ।

ऐसी हरकतें क्यों होती है ? इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर एक बड़े ईमानदार आदमी हैं । उन को बेईमानों से कुछ नफ़रत है । लेकिन व्यक्तिगत बेईमानी एक बात है और मुल्क को नुकसान पहुंचाना दूसरी बात है । आप दूसरे आदमी का अपशकुन कराने के लिए अपनी नाक नहीं काट सकते हैं—मेरी नाक कट गई, आप का अपशकुन हो गया, इस नीति से देश को फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है । आज देश में सीमेंट के कारखाने बनने चाहिए और दूसरे कारखाने खोलने के लिए रास्ता निकालना चाहिए ।

सरकार के पास कम्पनी ला का अख़्त्यार और सारा व्यवहार है । उस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सरकार के पास है । सरकार ने इतने अख़्त्यार ले लिये हैं कि उनकी इन्तहा नहीं है । छोटी उम्र में कानून पढ़ते वक्त हम जिस कम्पनी ला का अभ्यास किया करते थे, आज उस की शक्ल तब्दील हो गई है । उसके सिद्धांत बिल्कुल मारे गए हैं, उलट दिये गए हैं। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को अधिकार होते थे, वहां आज एक्सीक्यूटिव को अधिकार हो गए हैं । आज आदमी डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के पास नहीं जा सकता । सरकार खुद शिकायत करने वाली, खुद ही निर्णय या फ़ैसला करने वाली, खुद ही शहादत देने वाली और खुद ही सज़ा देने वाली है ।

You are the Judge, you are the complainant and you are the person who will impose the penalty.

यह कहां तक सिद्धांत के विरोध की बात है । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जब इतने अधिकार आप के पास आ गये हैं, आप के पास सारे अधिकार हैं तो क्यों ऐसी नौबत आई कि किसी एक आदमी को या किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष को, या दो व्यक्ति विशेष को, अगर किसी प्रकार का लाइसेंस दिया गया था तो उस लाइसेंस को कैंसल करने के बजाय, उसको आगे बढ़ा कर, रोक लगा कर उसे धंधे को आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया गया । इसका कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

आप कितने भी ईमानदार क्यों न हों, एक चीज की पासिबिलिटी हमेशा रहती है और वह पैट्रनाइज करने की है । मैं आप पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाता हूं और न ही कहता हूं कि आप हैं । लेकिन एक एटमासफीयर ऐसा पैदा हो गया है जिस में आप जिस को पैट्रनाइज करना चाहें कर सकते हैं । एक आदमी क्यों ऐसी इच्छा रखता है कि उसको पैट्रनाइजेशन आप से मिले । इस तरह से उसको पैट्रनाइज कर के, इच्छा से या अनिच्छा से, जाने या अनजाने में, आप देश के लिए हितकर काम नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह की चीज देश के लिए हितकर नहीं हो सकती है ।

सैंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है । हर एक आदमी आपकी तरफ देखता है। सब यह चाहते हैं कि मि० त्रिवेदी मुझे मिनिस्टर के पास ले जायें, मि० शर्मा मुझे मिनिस्टर के पास ले जायें और मेरा काम करवा दें । मिनिस्टर के पास इतने अख्त्यारात हैं . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): I never go to the Minister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am only giving an example. Don't worry about it. I have also not gone to the Minister.

मैं केवल एक मिसाल दे रहा हूं । वह आदमी चाहता है कि मिनिस्टर के पास जाकर उसका काम बन जाए । किसी तरह से मिनिस्टर साहब के ऊपर बोझ डाला जाए, उस के ऊपर असर डाला जाए ताकि उसका काम हो जाए । आज ताकत का बहुत ज्यादा केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है । ताकत का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है । अलग अलग मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्रीज होनी चाहियें । एक ही आदमी के जिम्मे इतने सारे काम नहीं होने चाहियें । मिनिस्टर इंडस्ट्री का अलग हो जाए . . .

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : मिनिस्टरों की तादाद और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अगर आज आप 28 हैं और कल को 42 हो जायें तो कोई खराबी पैदा नहीं होगी, कुछ बिगड़ नहीं जायेगा । हमें उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में चार से काम चल जाया करता था । अगर आज चार से काम चल सकता हो तो चार बना दीजिये . . . .

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : अंग्रेजों के जमाने में काम ही नहीं था ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : तब तो जो रेल गाड़ियां थी व पटरी पर अपने काम आप चला करती थी, कोई उनको चलवाता नहीं था ।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : बहुत कम चलती थीं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सैंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर जो हो गया है, आप के पास सारी की सारी जो सत्ता आ गई है उस सत्ता का चाहे दुरुपयोग आप न करते हों लेकिन उस सत्ता का आपके पास केन्द्रित होना ही खतरनाक है, और उस केन्द्रीकरण से सम्भव है कि उसका दुरुपयोग होता हो और जरूर होता भी होगा । इस तरह से हमारी जो व्यवस्था है वह ठीक तरह से नहीं चलती है ।

एक मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूं । मैंने सुना है कि स्याम में एक फैक्ट्री लगाई जा रही थी, किसी लिमिटेड कम्पनी को उसको लगाने की इजाजत दी गई थी। उसका सारा बन्दोबस्त भी हुआ था। किस कारण से वह बात भंग हो गई मैं

नहीं कह सकता हूं । आपके पास उसके उचित कारण भी होंगे, यह मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन थाईलैंड में एक कारटून छपा था । उस कारटून में एक सांप और एक इंडियन आदमी बनाये गये थे और कहा गया था कि अगर ये मिल जाएं तो पहले किस को मारा जाना चाहिये ? अखबार नवीस ने लिखा था कि इंण्डियन को पहले मारा जाना चाहिये और सांप को बाद में। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि एक व्यक्ति विशेष के कारण या कुछ व्यक्तियों के कारण ही सही, जो भी काम हम करते हैं, उसको सोच समझ कर करना चाहिये और उस में बदनामी का कोई कारण नहीं होना चाहिये, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जिस से बाद में पछतावा हो। इस प्रकार की दुर्भावना किसी भी देश के अन्दर हमारे प्रति पैदा होती है, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के कारण या किन्हीं और कारणों से तो हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि उसको हम दूर करें । हम जब अपने कर्त्तव्य से च्युत होते हैं और इस तरह की बातें जब हो जाती हैं तो इन से हमें बड़ी शर्म आती है । मैं समझता हूं कि किसी खास कारण से ऐसा हुआ होगा । मुमकिन है कि आप के पास इसके उचित कारण भी हों । लेकिन आपको हमेशा देश हित की बात सोचनी चाहिये और करनी चाहिये न कि किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष के फायदे या नुकसान की बात ।

हमारे देश में पैसे की स्थिति, आर्थिक स्थिति, दिनोंदिन मंहगी होती जा रही है, पैसा मंहगा मिल रहा है । पैसा मंहगा मिलने का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है । मैं कोई इकोनोमिक्स का स्टूडेंट नहीं रहा हूं, कोई अर्थ शास्त्री नहीं हूं । मैंने चन्द व्यापारियों से सुना है जो मैं आपको बतलाने जा रहा हूं । व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से मुझे यह बात उचित मालूम पड़ी इस लिए मैं इसको आपसे कहने जा रहा हूं । हमने इस साल पांच लाख टन शक्कर अधिक पैदा की । उसके स्टोरेज के लिए, उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए, उसको बेचने के लिए पैसा चाहिये । इसके लिये या तो उसको पैसे का इन्तजाम करना होगा या आपको ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनानी होगी जिससे उसको पैसा मिले या फिर बैंकों के जरिये पैसा दिला कर किसी तरह से किसान को पैसा दिलाने का प्रबन्ध आपको करना होगा । लेकिन इन तीन चार बातों में से कुछ भी नहीं होता है । यह जो व्यवस्था हमारे देश में पैदा हो रही है इसका समुचित तौर पर और संकलित विचार हम नहीं करते है । इसका कोआर्डिनेशन हमको करना चाहिये, विचारों का कोआर्डिनेशन करना चाहिये । जो बातें हम रखते हैं उनको कोआर्डिनेट करना बहुत आवश्यक है । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो यह बहुत दुख की बात होगी ।

मैंने देखा है कि मेरे यहां पर सीमेंट फैक्ट्री बनाने का लाइसेंस एक को दिया गया था । बिहार में भी मिला था। एक दो दूसरी जगहों पर भी सीमेंट फैक्ट्री के लाइसेंस मिले थे । लेकिन उनको कैंसिल कर दिया गया, मेरे यहां लाइसेंस को कैंसिल कर दिया गया । हमको सीमेंट की बहुत जरूरत है, इसकी हमारे देश में बहुत कमी है लेकिन फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों लाइसेंस को कैंसिल कर दिया गया । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

इस फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के तहत बहुत से महकमे काम कर रहे हैं । उन सभी महकमों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहूं तो बहुत सा समय इस में ही चला जाएगा । हर एक के बारे में कहना सम्भव नहीं है । लेकिन एक मोटी सी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास शिकायतें आती हैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ लेकिन ऐसी कोई मशीनरी ही नहीं है जो उन शिकायतों की छानबीन कर सके,

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उन शिकायतों को सुन कर उनका निर्णय एक स्वतंत्र ट्रिब्यूनल कर सके, ऐसी कोई मशीनरी ही नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस चीज को अगर फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं करेगा तो कोई दूसरा कर नहीं सकेगा ।

मेरे यहां नीमच में एक अफीम फैक्ट्री है । बहुत बरसों से वह काम कर रही है । उस फैक्ट्री में आज कितने ही बरसों से कई आदमी ऐसे हैं जोकि कैज्युअल लेबर के तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं । दस पंद्रह साल से कर रहे हैं । आज भी उनकी गणना कैज्युअल लेबर में होती है । इस तरह की बातें कब तक हमारे देश में चलती रहेंगी ? जब दूसरे महकमों में, दूसरी जगहों पर तीन महीने या छः महीने के बाद टैम्पोरेरी सर्वेंट्स को वही हक देते हैं जो हम पक्के कर्मचारियों को देते है तो क्या कारण है कि अफीम फैक्ट्री में काम करने वाले इन कर्मचारियों के वास्ते हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं करते है ।

मुझे यह पता चला है कि सेंट्रल एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट में कुछ आदमियों की तरक्की इसलिए नहीं हो पा रही है कि उनको हिन्दी तो खूब अच्छी तरह से आती है लेकिन वे अंग्रेजी बोल नहीं सकते है । एक को पहले इंस्पेक्टर बना दिया गया उसके बाद डिप्टी सुपरिंटेंडेंट बना दिया गया लेकिन बाद में एक दिन जब यह पता चला कि वह अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी नहीं जानता है लेकिन वैसे अफसर वह बहुत अच्छा है तो दूसरे ही दिन उसकी तनज्जुली हो गई और उसको घटाते घटाते नीचे उतार दिया गया, उसको नीचे ले जाया गया । क्यों ?

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : क्या आप ओपियम फैक्ट्री के बारे में कह रहे है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं सेंट्रल एक्साइज के बारे में कह रहा हूं । आप उसे अमेंड क्यों नहीं करते ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may address the Chair, I do not amend any Acts.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has been talking about opium. Some indulgence should be shown to him.

Mr. Chairman: I do not subscribe to that view.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं अफीम के नशे में हूं ऐसी बात नहीं है । वह जान बूझ कर ऐसी बातें करते हैं क्योंकि आफिसर जो हैं वह अंग्रेजी पढ़े हुए हैं, अंग्रेजी के विद्वान हैं । मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । मैं आपके महकमे की कारगुजारी बतला रहा हूं । इसी तरह से दूसरी कार्यवाहियां भी हैं जो गरीबों को सताती हैं । सेंट्रल एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं, खास कर जो तम्बाकू वाले है वह तो किसान लोगों को बहुत ही तकलीफ देते हैं । बेहतर तो यह होता कि आप इसके लिये भी लाइसेंसिंग सिस्टम निकाल दें । जिस प्रकार से अफीम का पट्टा दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार से तम्बाकू के खेतों के वास्ते भी कर दिया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । चूंकि ऐसा नहीं है इसलिये जब देखो तब लोग पैसा मांगते रहते है और खुले आम मांगते है । पैसा न देने पर एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्टर मनमाना कूतता है । ज्यादा कूतबे पर जब उतनी पैदावार नहीं होती तो किसान पर चोरी का इल्जाम लगाया जाता है और उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जाता है । सात सात साल तक, आठ आठ और दस दस साल तक पैसा वसूल किया जाता है । पैसा नहीं मिलता तो किसान के जानवर बेच दिये जाते हैं, उसके मकान बेच दिये जाते है और उसको बरबाद किया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस हरकत को रोकने के लिये आप क्या करते हैं ।

मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहता हूं कि सैकड़ों ऐसे किस्से है जिन में आप की रिक्रूटमेंट पालिसी बड़ी खराब है । आप सारे देश के

लिये रिक्रूटमेंट करते तो दिल्ली में करते है, और भी जगह करते है लेकिन उनको ऐसे स्थानों पर नहीं भेजते जहां की बोली वह बोल सकें और समझ सकें। उनको स्थानीय बातों का पता नहीं होता है, वहां की बोली नहीं बोल सकते हैं। ऐसे आदमी आप राजस्थान के देहातों में भेजते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के देहातों को भेजते है, गुजरात के देहातों में भेजते है। वहां के किसानों की बात को वह समझते नहीं है और गरीब आदमियों को परेशान करते है। इसलिये आप को चाहिये कि आप इस रिक्रूटमेंट की पालिसी को बदलिये और ऐसे हमदर्द आदमियों को आप वहां भेजिये जो रियाया की बात को समझें और उनको न सतायें।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नौकरियां स्टेटवाइज नहीं होतीं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : स्टेटवाइज तो नहीं हो सकती लेकिन आप दूसरे स्थानों के लोगों को वहां क्यों नहीं रखते, सिर्फ दिल्ली से क्यों टटोल लेते हैं।

इतनी थोड़ी बातें कहने के बाद अब मैं अपनी निगाह फाइनेंस बिल की तरफ ले जाता हूं। जब इसके क्लाजेज को मैं देखता हूं तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह कूड़ा कचरा जो है उस को आप हर बार बदलते आ रहे हैं। आप उसे टटोल कर क्यों बदलते हैं हर समय यह टल्लन सर पर खड़ी रहती है। जो पांच या दस साल पुरानी डेफिनिशन्स बनी हुई हैं उन से आप चिपके क्यों नहीं रहते। हर वक्त आप उनको बदलते रहते हैं और कानून बदलते रहते हैं। सन् 1965 वाला कानून सन् 1964 में नहीं था, सन् 1964 वाला कानून सन् 1963 में नहीं था। अभी सन् 1963 वाले मामले का फैसला नहीं हुआ लेकिन सन् 1965 में आपने कानून बदल दिया। आखिर आप क्यों बराबर इस को बदलते रहते हैं। आप ने अर्न्ड इनकम और अनअर्न्ड इनकम की एक प्रकार की डेफिनिशन बना दी। उन को अलग अलग प्रकार से क्यों नहीं बनाया।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will address the Chair.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मेरे लिये आप का आदेश सर्वोपरि है।

यह जो ऐन्यूइटी डिपाजिट्स हैं उनका रिफंड जो आप ने तय किया है वह 4.5 परसेंट है। ऐसा क्यों किया। ब्याज लोगों को बढ़ा दिया बैंकों ने। बैंको ने ब्याज 7 परसेंट या 8 परसेंट, 9 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट कर दिया और नौ साल के लिये कर दिया। ऐसी स्थिति में आप ऐन्यूइटी डिपाजिट का रिफंड साढ़े 4 परसेंट ही क्यों देते हैं। 6 परसेंट क्यों नहीं देते, 7 परसेंट क्यों नहीं देते। दूसरी तरफ आप ने मनी मंहगा कर दिया और यहां साढ़े 4 परसेंट कर दिया।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आप से मतलब नहीं है। जब भी मैं आप कहूं उसका अभिप्राय सरकार से होगा।

Mr. Chairman: So, the hon. Member may modify his sentence accordingly.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The Chair will not be a part of Government.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अभी तक उन्होंने यह नहीं समझाया कि जो यह रिबेट देंगे मशीनरी के ऊपर अगर वह रेजिडेंशल ऐकोमोडेशन में होगी या आफिस ऐकोमोडेशन में होगी तो उस पर क्यों नहीं देंगे। क्या कारण है इसका। इसमें एक ही बात होती है कि जब कोई कारण नहीं सरकार देती है तो व्यवस्था में भी बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। व्यवस्था में मुश्किल हो जाने के आधार पर या तो नुकसान देह अफसर हो जाता है या फिर अगर कोई लालची आदमी अपनी डिस्क्रेशनरी पावर इस्तेमाल करता है तो वह बुरी आदतें डालता है। इस तरह से हम उस को बढ़ावा देना

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाते जो सीधे प्रकार से लागू हो और एक चीज के दो अर्थ न निकल सकें ।

Mr. Chairman: It is the duty of the lawyers to interpret the laws.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह वकील का काम जरूर है लेकिन वकील लोगों को सुख होता है । इस में क्योंकि जितना उल्टा सीधा कानून आप बनायेंगे उतना ज्यादा पैसा वे कमा सकेंगे । वकीलों को इस का दर्द नहीं है । लेकिन जो हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं उन लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है । लोगों को कोई हर वक्त तो वकील मिलते नहीं । उन्हें कोई समझाने वाला नहीं होता । हमारे यहां इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को ले कर सब से बड़ा दुःख यह है कि वह तो आफिसर्स ही बने हुए हैं । वह यह नहीं मानते कि वे यहां पर टैक्स वसूल करने वाले है और रियाया के आदमी हैं और उनको चाहिये कि वह रियाया को समझायें कि इस तरह से उनको टैक्स देना होगा । मेरा खुद का अनुभव है । मैं कभी कभी लिख देता हूं क्योंकि मेरी पुरानी आदत इंगलैंड की पड़ी हुई है । मैं वहां इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को लिख दिया करता था कि कितना टैक्स देना होगा । लेकिन अगर यहां के इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को लिखता हूं तो वह तो जवाब तक नहीं देते । वह यह नहीं बतलाते कि कितना टैक्स देना होगा, वह कैलकुलेट ही नहीं करते और न समझाते हैं लोगों को । वह तो सिर्फ पैनेलिटी लगाना जानते हैं, दस दिन देर से टैक्स आया तो उन्होंने पैनेलिटी लगा दी । हमारा जो पैनेलिटी लगाने का कानून बना हुआ है उस को तरमीम करने की जरूरत है, यह मैं किस से बताऊं, किस की तरफ देख कर यह बात कही जाये क्योंकि बड़े मंत्री तो खिसक गये, एक पुराने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को छोड़ गये हैं जो कि आजकल रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर है । उनको बिठला दिया है कि तुम सुनते रहना, जो भी लोग यहां कहेंगे उस का मैं जवाब दे दूंगा ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : वह भी बड़े हैं । किस से कम हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : कौन कहता है कि वह छोटे हैं । उनके सिर पर बाल नहीं हैं, वह बड़े आदमी हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : जो आपके ताने तिश्ने होंगे उनको मैं उन्हें बतला दूंगा ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : एक नई दफा बनी है 280 (जेड)(सी) अब मैं उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । "**टैक्स क्रेडिट सर्टिफिकेट इन रिलेशन टु एक्सपोर्टस**" इसको इस प्रकार से क्यों बनाया । माल ज्यादा जायेगा तो जो आदमी ज्यादा बनाने वाला है वह ज्यादा माल एक्स्पोर्ट करेगा । चाहे आदमी सिंगल एजेन्सी हो कर माल एक्स्पोर्ट करता है चाहे सब मिल कर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, जितना माल प्रोड्यूस होता है, सारी फैक्ट्रियां जो माल की बनाने वाली हैं उन्हें टैक्स सर्टिफिकेट क्यों नहीं मिल सकता । जैसे शुगर वाले हैं । शुगर वाले एक्स्पोर्ट करते हैं । उन्होंने एजेन्सी बना रखी है । शुगर एक्स्पोर्ट एजेन्सी आफ इंडिया जो है उसके जरियेसे एक्स्पोर्ट होगा । उसके पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं, उसको क्या आप टैक्स रिबेट सर्टिफिकेट देंगे । उनको क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ।

श्री त्यागी : इसलिये कि वह डाइरक्ट एक्स्पोर्ट नहीं करते है, किसी को मार्फत एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं । एक्स्पोर्ट करने वाले आदमी को एनकरेज करना होगा ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना है तो क्यों ऐसा कि टेबल नहीं बैठते । टेबल पर बैठ कर चर्चा हो नहीं पाती । इस तरह से सरकार हमारे साथ बैठती नहीं, हम लोग हर वक्त आपसे मिल कर नहीं पाते, इसके लिये कोई कमेटी होती नहीं, जो सब बातों को बतलाये ।

आप देखिये कि इस बिल में 81 क्लाज हैं, और 100 पेजों पर अमेंडमेंट दिये हुए हैं, दूसरे 200 पेज बाहर के पढ़ने का समय मिलता नहीं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट के साथ चर्चा होना एक कठिन समस्या हो जाती है, अच्छे से अच्छा वकील इस पर चर्चा करने से महरूम रह जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने से इसका ताल्लुक है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : आप जो कह रहे हैं वह 280 जैड० डी० है। अभी में टैक्स सर्टिफिकेट इन रिलेशन टु इंक्रीज्ड प्रोडक्शन.....

सभापति महोदय : अब आपका समय हो गया।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : कोई डिस्कशन में हिस्सा लेना चाहिये, इतना स्टेडी कर के आये, तो उसको हम सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, यह क्या बात है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am entitled to at least 45 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No. The total time for your group for all stages is 36 minutes.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं लीडर हूं पार्टी का। यहां दूसरे लीडर जो हैं वह 50, 50 मिनट बोल चुके हैं। मैं भी 50 मिनट बोलने का अधिकारी हूं।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर अपने हाथ में ताकत मांगते हैं कि टैक्स क्रेडिट सर्टिफिकेट 25 परसेंट कर दिया जाये। लेकिन जब हम कहते हैं कि वह 25 परसेंट रिबेट जो देना है वह ऐडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी पेअबल पर दो तो वह नहीं होता है। ऐडीशनल प्रोडक्शन पर क्यों नहीं। अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी कुछ नहीं हुई तो उसे कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। उसका ताल्लुक एक्साइज ड्यूटी से क्यों रखा जाता है, उसका ताल्लुक तो प्रोडक्शन से होना चाहिए। आप तो उसको एडीशनल प्रोडक्शन पर इंसेंटिव देना चाहते हैं। जब ऐसा है तो उसको ऐडीशनल प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से टैक्स क्रेडिट सर्टिफिकेट देना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

यह तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा विषय है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल तो पास हो जाएगा लेकिन भविष्य के लिये एक ख्याल रखा जाए। मेरी शिकायत है कि इसकी चर्चा के लिये बहुत कम समय रखा जाता है। इसकी चर्चा के लिये कम से कम आपको दस दिन देने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न कर सकते हों तो एक छोटी सी कमेटी बनाइए जिसमें इस विषय पर पहले चर्चा हो जाए। आप यहां फाइनेंस बिल लावें उसके पहले आप इस स्टेंडिंग कमेटी को बुलाइए, उसके साथ चर्चा कर लीजिए। अभी तो आप देश के मत्थे तमाम टैक्स लगा देते हैं और इतने अमेंडमेंट ले आते हैं कि हम उनको समझ भी नहीं पाते हैं। लोग बाद में हम से कहते हैं कि आप ने हमारे ऊपर इतने टैक्स लगवा दिये। हम इतने सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितनों ने इस फाइनेंस बिल को पढ़ा है, आपके मिनिस्टरों ने भी इसे पढ़ा है या नहीं।

मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ व्यापारियों ने जरूर इसे पढ़ा होगा, कुछ पैसे वालों ने जरूर इसे पढ़ा होगा अपनी गरज से पढ़ा होगा। लेकिन हमारा ताल्लुक सरमायादारों से नहीं है, हमारा संबंध तो साधारण जनता से है। मैं कहता हूं कि मैं वकील होते हुए भी और पढ़ा लिखा आदमी होते हुए भी इसे पूरा नहीं समझ पाया। मैंने इसको पढ़ने की कोशिश की लेकिन जब पढ़ने लगा तो जब इतने सारे अमेंडमेंट आ गए तो मैं घबरा गया। आपने एक दम 87 अमेंडमेंट दे दिये। आप 12 महीनों से इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी इसमें आपको इतने अमेंडमेंट लाने पड़े। मुझे इस सिलसिले में एक ब्राह्मण की बात याद आ जाती है। वह 6 महीने तक रोज संध्या करते समय यह सोचते रहते थे कि मैं भैंस के सींगों में से निकल सकता हूं या नहीं। और 6 महीने बाद उन्होंने अपने को भैंस के सींगों के बीच में दे दिया, लेकिन भैंस

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

तुड़ा कर भाग गयी और उन ब्राह्मण को लोगों ने बड़ी मुश्किल से बचाया। तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं 6 महीने से यह सोच रहा था कि मैं भैंस के सींगों में से निकल सकता हूं या नहीं, पर मैंने यह नहीं सोचा था कि भैंस भाग भी जाएगी। यही हाल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का है वह 12 महीनों तक इस पर सोचते रहे लेकिन पेश करने के बाद उनको फिर पता चला कि इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ रह गयी और 87 अमेंडमेंट दे दिये। जब गवर्नमेंट इसमें इस प्रकार उलझ सकती है तो हम तो सही नतीजे पर कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं। इसका कौन ठीक प्रकार से अध्ययन कर सकता है। तो यह तो एक ढकोसला है। इसी प्रकार चलता आ रहा है। यह फाइनेंस बिल इसी प्रकार पास हो जाएगा, टैक्स भी लोगों पर लग जावेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी मैं नम्रता-पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप मंत्री महोदय से यह बात मेरी तरफ से कह दें कि आपके पास बहुत अधिकार केन्द्रित हो गए हैं जो कि बहुत बुरी बात है। इनका विकेन्द्रीकरण करना जरूरी है। यह देश के हित में होगा। ऐसा किये बिना आप देश की सच्ची सेवा नहीं कर सकते।

श्री बैं० ना० कुरील (रायबरेली) : सभापति महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने देश के चौमुखी विकास के लिये, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है और उसके समुचित खर्च की भी व्यवस्था की है। इसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

मैं कुछ समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। एक तो हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत उलझी हुई है। इस सदन में अनेकों बार खाद्य मंत्रियों ने घोषणा की, कि हमारा देश अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। उसके अनेक कारण हैं, और उसके लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

एक तो हमारे देश में बहुत सी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। थोड़े ही प्रयास से उसमें खेती की जा सकती है। परन्तु उस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। एक ओर तो हम विदेशों के आगे हाथ फैला कर अन्न लाते हैं देश के लोगों को खिलाने के लिये, और दूसरी ओर इस देश में बहुत सी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है, जिसमें खेती की जा सकती है। अगर उस जमीन को खेतिहर मजदूरों को दे दिया जाए तो उनकी समस्या भी हल हो सकती है और अन्न का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है। जो देश में जिला अधिकारी हैं उनके पास तो इन कामों के लिये समय नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हर जिले में एक ऐसा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाए जो गांवों में जाकर बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन का सर्वे करे, और जो लोग खेती के लिये जमीन मांगते हैं उनको वह जमीन दी जाए। जहां पर इस प्रकार की जमीन के बड़े बड़े चार-चार और पांच-पांच सौ एकड़ के प्लाट हों उनको खेत मजदूरों को देकर उन पर सहकारी खेती करवायी जाए तो अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

हम किसानों से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कहते हैं लेकिन उनको उचित सुविधायें नहीं मिलती। जो सुविधायें सरकार की ओर से मिलती हैं वे बहुत महंगी होती है। उनको सिंचाई के लिए जो पानी दिया जाता है वह बहुत महंगा पड़ता है, बीस रुपया प्रति एकड़ उनसे लेकर उनको सिंचाई की सुविधा दी जाती है। जो बीज उनको दिया जाता है उसका सवा गुना वसूल किया जाता है। यानी उनसे 6 महीने के लिये 25 परसेंट सूद लिया जाता है। इसलिए जब उनको महंगी चीजें मिलती हैं, तो जो अन्न पैदा होता है वह

भी महंगा होता है और उसके भाव भी ऊंचे होते हैं । इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

उद्योगपतियों को सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको सहूलियतें न दी जाएं, लेकिन उसी तरह से कम सूद पर सहूलियतें किसानों को भी दी जानी चाहिए । उनको बिजनेस को भी सहूलियत दी जाए और अन्य सहूलियतें भी दी जाएं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त सामान्य प्रशासन ढीला होने से देहात के लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता । दिन दहाड़े जबरदस्त लोग उनके खेत पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं ? खेत छीन लेते हैं, खेत काट लेते हैं, और जब वह थाने शिकायत लिखाने जाते हैं तो अव्वल तो उस शिकायत को लिखा ही नहीं जाता, और अगर लिख भी लिया तो दफा 107 का केस चला देते हैं, जिसमें उसकी ओर भी मुसीबत हो जाती है, वह जमानत भी नहीं दे सकता और उसे अन्त में सुलह करनी पड़ती है, और इसमें उसको बड़ा नुकसान हो जाता है और कभी कभी तो उसे अपनी जमीन से भी हाथ धोना पड़ता है ।

शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत शोचनीय है । प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की ओर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । वहां के जो अध्यापक हैं उनको तनख्वाह बहुत शोचनीय है । शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए जो प्रयत्न होते हैं, स्कूलों में बहुत अधिक लड़के दर्ज किए जाते हैं, परन्तु अध्यापक बहुत कम होते हैं, यहां तक कि वे बच्चों को सिर्फ घेरे हुए बैठे रहने में भी सफल नहीं हो पाते हैं, पढ़ाने की कौन कहे । इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । केन्द्रीय सरकार कहेगी कि यह तो प्रदेशीय मामला है, लेकिन शिक्षा ऐसी चीज है कि केन्द्र को भी कुछ देखना पड़ेगा ।

जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं उनके द्वारा विकास कार्य हो रहा है, लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि जिन योजनाओं से गरीबों का लाभ होने वाला है, उनको कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जाता । अभी 8 तारीख को मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि रूरल हाउसिंग के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना रुपया दिया तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत । और उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया, तो मुझे उत्तर मिला था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से में 225 लाख रुपया था, जिसमें से उन्होंने सिर्फ 17.50 लाख रुपया खर्च किया । आप देखें कि 225 लाख में से सिर्फ 17·50 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया और बाकी पड़ा है । इस योजना से गरीबों का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ।

इसी तरह से मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि हरिजनों के कल्याण कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना रुपया दिया तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत और उन्होंने कितना खर्च किया । उत्तर में बताया गया कि 10·14 करोड़ रुपया था, जिसमें उन्होंने लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया । मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खर्च नहीं किया, मैं क्या करूं ? लेकिन जिन स्कीमों से गरीबों का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, अगर प्रदेश सरकारें उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं करती हैं, तो केन्द्र को भी देखना चाहिए कि यह रुपया पड़ा हुआ है और इसको क्यों नहीं खर्च किया जाता है । मेरे खयाल से यदि इस बात का ध्यान न रखा गया और देश का एक हिस्सा इसी तरह बहुत गरीब बना रहा और दूसरा हिस्सा चाहे जितना ऊंचा उठ गया, तो हमारा देश विकसित और समृद्धशाली नहीं हो सकेगा । आज कहा जाता है कि लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ गया है । लेकिन कुल का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ रहा है और दूसरों का घट रहा है अगर किसी गांव में एक आदमी सुखी है और

[श्री बैं० ना० कुरील]

चार आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं, तो नैतिकता की दृष्टि से वह गांव सुखी और अच्छा नहीं है, जिसमें चार आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं । इसी तरह सारे देश की बात है । अगर उस के कुछ हिस्से डेवेलप हो गए है, बहुत प्रगति कर गए हैं और दूसरे हिस्सों में बिल्कुल कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है, तो वह देश उन्नतिशील तथा समृद्धिशाली नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

कुछ समस्यायें मेरे अपने क्षेत्र--जिला राय बरेली--की हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ तो पश्चिमी जिलों के नाम से प्रगति हो रही है और कुछ पूर्वी जिलों के नाम से प्रगति हो रही है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से रायबरेली जिला ऐसे स्थान में है, जो न पूर्वी और न पश्चिमी जिलों में है । वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है । वह तालुकेदारों का जिला था और वहां पर खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत है । वहां पर कोई छोटे से छोटा कारखाना भी नहीं है । मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वह वहां के लोगों को कोई सहूलियत देना चाहती है, तो वह वहां पर कोई न कोई सरकारी कारखाना लगाने की व्यवस्था करे । वहां पर गंगाजी पर एक पुल की आवश्यकता है । जो फ़तेहपुर और रायबरेली जिलों को मिलायेगा । इससे वहां पर व्यापार की उन्नति होगी और आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होगी ।

आज हमारे देश पर संकट आया हुआ है और लड़ाई का जमाना है । प्रधान मंत्री ने जो यह घोषणा की है कि अगर पाकिस्तान अपनी हरकतें बन्द नहीं करता है, तो हमारी फ़ौजें अपना निर्णय ले सकेंगी और जिस तरह से चाहेंगी, वे अपनी रण-नीति अख्त्यार करेंगी, इससे सदन और देश में संतोष की लहर दौड़ गई है और देश चाहता है कि दृढ़ता के साथ दुश्मन का मुकाबला किया जाये ।

शरीबों से सम्बन्धित जो प्राहिबिशन की योजना है, उसके बारे म कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । कभी कहा जाता है कि सारे देश में प्राहिबिशन होगा और कभी उस छूट दे दी जाती है । उत्तर प्रदेश में बारह, पंद्रह वर्ष तक --1948 से ले कर 1963 तक--ग्यारह जिलों में प्राहिबिशन रहा । उन में मेरा जिला भी सम्मिलित है । उसके बाद 1963 में फिर शराब की दुकानें चारों तरफ़ खोल दी गई । इस तरह की बातों से लोगों बहुत असंतोष होता है और वे सोचते हैं कि जिस योजना के लिए सरकार लाखों रुपये खर्च करती रही, जिसके अधीन नशाबन्दी के प्रचारक रखे गए, उस योजना को समाप्त करके शराब की दुकानें खोल दी गई हैं ।

मुझे आशा है कि जिन दो चार बातों की ओर मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री डी० जे० नायक ।

श्री दे० जी० नायक (पंचमहल) : सभापति महोदय,.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है--अब कोरम हो गया है ।

श्री दे० जी० नायक : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो फ़िनांस बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उनको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूं कि उन्होंने टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को बहुत सरल बनाया है ।

Mr. Chairman: I would request the Whips of all parties to see that Members belonging to their parties are present in the House.

श्री दे० जी० नायक : उन्हों ने इनकम टैक्स में भी रिलीफ़ दिया है, उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री का एहसानमन्द हूं और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है । क्या बिना कोरम के हाउस की कार्यवाही चलाई जायेगी ?

श्री दे० जी० नायक : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह बार बार विक्षेप करेंगे, तो हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसे कई रोज से चल रहा है । सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है । मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । अगर आप कहें, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member might continue his speech.

श्री दे० जी० नायक : नीचे के जो लोग काश्त करते हैं, उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिये । जो लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज हैं, जो भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं और जिनके पास पांच एकड़, चार एकड़ या उससे भी कम जमीन है, उनके लिए अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो सका है । इस वजह से हमें बड़ा रंज है, इस कारण से हमारे दिल में बहुत दर्द है । ये लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान का किसान वर्ग है, उसमें से सबसे ज्यादा संख्या में हैं । तकावी इनको चाहिये तो वह भी नहीं मिलती है, जमीन की सुधारना करना चाहते हैं और कुआं खोदना चाहते हैं, तो उनको उसके लिए भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है । उनके लिए जब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा तब तक हमारा जो डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का नारा है, वह अधूरा ही रहेगा, वह जो गोल है उस तक हम पहुंच नहीं सकेंगे । वित्त मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इनके लिए कुछ न कुछ वह अवश्य करें । उनको जमीन सुधारने के लिए, छोटे मोटे इरिगेशन के कार्यों के लिए तकावी मिलनी चाहिये, लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक्स से रुपया कर्ज मिलना चाहिये । आज उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है । उनको अपनी ही हालत पर छोड़ दिया गया है ।

अन्न की समस्या के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । पिछले पांच सालों में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है, वहीं का वहीं रहा है । उसको बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें, ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें । हर साल विदेशों से हम खूब अन्न मंगाते हैं और इस तरह से नेशनल वैल्थ का ड्रेन हो रहा है । अन्न बढ़ाने पर जोर लगा कर इस ड्रेन को हमें रोकना चाहिये ।

जोनल सिस्टम के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आप देखें कि इस कारण से भावों में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में कितना अन्तर है । महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में जहां गेंहू का भाव सौ रुपये क्विंटल है वहां पंजाब में पचास रुपये क्विंटल है । पंजाब में तो किसान को अन्न का पूरा दाम नहीं मिल पा रहा है और यहां महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में लोगों को अन्न का दाम बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है । इससे नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन को भी धक्का लगता है । इससे ऐसा पता चलता है कि हमारा एक राष्ट्र नहीं है । सभी को ईक्वल सैक्रिफाइस करनी चाहिये ।

आप मक्का के भाव को ही देखें । गुजरात में मक्का का भाव साठ रुपये क्विंटल है और उसके पास ही लगते हुए प्रदेश मध्यप्रदेश में इसका भाव चालीस पैंतालीस रुपये क्विंटल है । मक्का एक इनफीरियर सीरियल है । दो पास पास वाले इलाकों में इतना फर्क होना किसी भी दृष्टि से न्यायोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस जोनल सिस्टम को अवश्य ही आपको

[श्री दे० जी० नायक]

खत्म कर देना चाहिये । इससे गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र वाले भी बेजार हो गए हैं ।

बफर स्टाक आप जो बनाना चाहते हैं उसको अभी बना लें । इसके बाद जल्दी से जल्दी आप जोनल को सिस्टम रिमूव कर दें। यह बात मैं बड़ी सख्ती से कहना चाहता हूं । सब को ईक्वल सैक्रिफाइस करने को कहा जाए और सबको पूरा अन्न दिये । अखबारों के अन्दर हमने पढ़ा है कि मध्य प्रदेश जो कि सरप्लस स्टेट है वहां भी गेहूं लोगों को पूरा नहीं मिलता है । आपने भी इसको पढ़ा होगा कि इंदौर में वहां के अन्न मंत्री को तथा अतुल्य घोष जी को एक मीटिंग में बहुत हैकल किया गया । यह परिस्थिति जो देश में चल रही है, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारने के आपको उपाय करने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो पता नहीं आगे चल कर इसके क्या परिणाम निकलेंगे ।

अहमदाबाद में क्या हुआ है, इसको भी आप देखें । वहां पर किसी भी लेडी ने, किसी भी औरत ने कांग्रेस को मत नहीं दिया है । इसका कारण यह है कि तीन-तीन और चार-चार घंटे तक वहां पर उनको अनाज लेने के लिए खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम भी ठीक नहीं । इसी कारण से यह सब कुछ हो रहा है । इस सिस्टम को अच्छा बनाया जाना चाहिये जिससे किसी भी व्यक्ति को आध घंटे से अधिक वहां पर खड़ा न रहना पड़े । ऐसा हो तभी हमारा काम ठीक तरह से चल सकेगा ।

हमारे यहां एक नर्मदा प्राजैक्ट है । वह हमारी लाइफ लाइन है । गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और किसी हद तक महाराष्ट्र की भी वह लाइफ लाइन है । इसको आपको स्टेट के हाथ में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, इसको आपको लेना चाहिये । जिस तरह से आपने भाखड़ा नंगल को, हीराकुंड को और दूसरी और कई बड़ी बड़ी प्राजैक्ट्स को अपने हाथ में ले कर बनाया है, उसी तरह से नर्मदा प्राजैक्ट को भी केन्द्र को बीच में पड़ कर अपनी तरफ से पूरा करना चाहिये। नर्मदा प्राजैक्ट नेविगेबल भी होगी और उसमें से इलैक्ट्रिसिटी भी पैदा की जाएगी यह काफी मात्रा में पैदा की जाएगी । इसको चौथे प्लान में फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी मिलनी चाहिये । तभी गुजरात महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के जो सवाल हैं व हल होंगे । गुजरात अन्न के मामले में एक डिफिसिट एरिया है । जब तक नर्मदा प्राजैक्ट पूरी नहीं होगी, तब तक वह डिफिसिट एरिया बना रहेगा ।

इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में आपके बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है । अनएकाउंटिड मनी भी काफी मात्रा में है । मैं एक छोटा सा काम करने वाला आदमी हूं, ट्राइबल एरियाज में जा कर मैं काम करता हूं। अभी मैं बम्बई गया था दान लेने के लिये अपनी संस्था के वास्ते । मुझे वहां पर यह जवाब मिला कि चैक नहीं मिल सकता है, नकद ले लो । मैं ने कहा कि मैं नकद पैसा नहीं लूंगा मैं तो चैक ही लूंगा । लेकिन उन्होंने चैक देने से इन्कार कर दिया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि न तो मुझे नकद पैसा मिला और न ही चक । ऐसी ऐसी बातें अनएकाउंटिड मनी के बारे में हो रही हैं। इस मनी को आपको बाहर निकालना चाहिए । जब तक यह बाहर नहीं निकलेगा तब तक प्राइसिस भी नीचे नहीं आ सकती हैं । जिनके पास यह धन है वे इसको जहां चाहें लगाते रहते हैं और प्राइसिस बढ़ाते रहते हैं । इसको आपको सब से पहले करना चाहिये । जितनी सत्ता गवर्नमेंट के पास है । उस सब का उपयोग करके इस मनी को बाहर आपको निकालना चाहिये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इनकम टैक्सडिपार्टमेंट में भ्रष्टाचार होने की वजह से अनएकाउंटिड मनी होती है । इस डिपार्टमेंट में तथा

कस्टम्ज डिपार्टमेंट में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको आपको अविलम्ब दूर करना चाहिये। जब तक यह दूर नहीं होगा तब तक अनएकाउंटिड मनी भी बाहर नहीं आ पायेगी और तब तक प्राइसिस भी बढ़ती रहेंगी और सब कुछ होता रहेगा । तब देश की क्या हालत होगी, कहा नहीं जा सकता है ।

आज पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ के बार्डर पर हम पर आक्रमण किया है । चीनी हमला होने की आशंकायें भी नजर आ रही हैं । इन आक्रमणों का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें ठोस कदम उठाने चाहियें । हमारा जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसको भी भी एफिशेंट होना चाहिये । आज हमारा जो प्रेस्टीज है वह देश के लोगों की नजरों में भी और बाहर के, विदेश के लोगों की नजरों में भी कम हो रहा है । ट्रैंज तक में लोग इसके बारे में बातें करते फिरते हैं । जगह जगह लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। इसके बारे में भी आपको कोई ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे । जब तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एफिशेंट नहीं होगा तब तक जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम है वह भी अच्छा नहीं हो सकेगा और तब तक देश में असन्तोष भी समाप्त नहीं हो सकेगा। इस असन्तोष का ही ये विरोधी दल वाले लाभ उठाते हैं। उन के पास कोई ठोस काम करने के लिए तो है नहीं ; कंस्ट्रक्टिव वर्क करने के लिए तो है नहीं, कंस्ट्रक्टिव अप्रोच तो कुछ है नहीं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की इनएफिशेंसी के कारण जो असन्तोष लोगों में फैल रहा है, उसका ये ही लाभ उठाते हैं । सरकारी मशीनरी को एफिशिंट बनाया जाना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा हो गया तो जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम है, फूडग्रेंड का, वह भी अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा और सरकार की प्रैस्टीज भी लोगों की नजरों में बढ़ेगी ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : जब हम फाइनेंस बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम देखें कि जो हमारे देश का लेखा जोखा फाइनल बजट में इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही है, आया जिस उद्देश्य के साथ हमारा बजट आया था, उस उद्देश्य को वह पूरा करता है या नहीं करता है, उसको सफल बनाने में हमारा कदम किस हद तक आगे बढ़ा है या पीछे हटा है । इसके लिये सर्व प्रथम मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय यह उल्लेख किया था कि हम बजट से बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों पर रोक थाम करेंगे । मगर इधर के दो महीनों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, हम देखते हैं कि बढ़ते हुए मूल्य जहां पर थे उसी स्थान पर हैं । यह भी कहा गया कि खाद्य पदार्थों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, रबी की फसल अच्छी है और ईश्वर की कृपा से इस वक्त कोई दैवी प्रकोप नहीं हुआ है । फिर भी खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है । इसके साथ साथ मुझे विशेषतौर पर जब हम फाइनेन्स बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं यह कहना है कि हमारे सामने हमारे देश की परिस्थिति बदल चुकी है । कुछ तो हम पहले से ही संकटकालीन अवस्था में चल रहे थे चीन के आक्रमण के बाद, लेकिन अब पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों ने मिल कर एक नई समस्या हमारे देश के सामने ला खड़ी की है ।

अगर साधारण तौर पर हमारी सरकार सतर्क न हो तब तो उस के लिये कुछ कहा जा सकता है, उसको भुलाया जा सकता है, परन्तु मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि जब एक संकटकालीन अवस्था है हम चारों ओर से दुश्मनों से घिरे हुए हैं। हमारी सीमायें पूर्व, पश्चिम और उत्तर सभी ओर से दुश्मनों के

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

आक्रमण के कारण चक्कर में पड़ी हुई हैं, उस समय भी हमारी सरकार और मंत्रि-मंडल सतर्क नहीं है । इस समय तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री और कांग्रेस के मंत्रि-मंडल को सतर्क होना ही चाहिये । होता यह है कि आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि हम अनएकाउंटेड मनी या काला सोना जो है उस के लिये एक योजना रख रहे हैं कि तीन महीने के समय में जो आदमी अपनी तरफ से उन के आंकड़े दे देगा उसके साथ रियायत बरती जायेगी । वित्त मंत्री ने इतनी भलमंसाहत दिखलाई और यह भी कहा कि ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति का नाम प्रकाशित नहीं किया जायेगा, ऐसे किसी भी भले आदमी का नाम देश के सामने नहीं लाया जायेगा । परन्तु हुआ क्या । आज वही वित्त मंत्री समय की अवधि समाप्त होने पर पर इस बात को कहने के लिये मजबूर हो गये कि हमें इस कार्य में बिल्कुल सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई । अब एक बार हमारी सरकार को अपने मस्तिष्क में बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर इस बात को सोच लेना चाहिये कि इस तरह से अनएकाउंटेड मनी पर और प्रोफिटि-यरिंग और होर्डिंग जो लोग रोज करते हैं उनके बारे में अपनी पालिसी को बदल कर हमें जरा कर्मठ हो कर रोक लगानी है । आज मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि होर्डिंग और प्राफिटिरिंग के लिये भी जो कदम हमारे वित्त मंत्री को उठाने चाहिये और जिस चीज के लिए हमारे फाइनेन्स बिल में या बजट में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, वह भी नहीं उठाये गये । अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ जगहों पर रेड्स हुए । लेकिन सन्तोषजनक या बुनियादी तौर पर इस ओर कोई बात नहीं सोची जाती है । मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होने के सत्रहवें वर्ष के बाद भी इस राष्ट्रीय सरकार की आंखें इस ओर नहीं खुलीं । हमारा दैनिक व्यवहार एक साधारण आदमी के साथ दूसरा होता है और जो राजनीतिक व्यक्ति होते हैं उन के साथ दूसरा होता है और जो सरमायेदार होते हैं उन के साथ तीसरी तरह का होता है ।

भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने का संकल्प जो हमारे गृह मंत्री ने लिया और उस संकल्प के साथ साथ उन्होंने जो यह बात कही थी कि दो वर्ष के अन्दर अगर मैं भ्रष्टाचार को देश के अन्दर से नहीं हटा सका तो मैं राजनीतिक सन्यास ले लूंगा, उनमें से कोई भी बात नहीं पूरी हुई । यदि मैं उन का ध्यान आप के द्वारा आकर्षित करूं तो भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होने के बजाय रोज व रोज हमारे सांस लेने में, में, हमारी हवा में, हमारे वायु मंडल में व्याप्त होता जा रहा है । अब तो वह अवस्था हमारे देश में आ गई है जैसे कि हम लोग इतिहास में पढ़ा करते थे कि एक सम्राट के सामने यह प्रश्न उठा कि उस के यहां भ्रष्टाचार बिल्कुल नहीं होता है तो एक कर्मचारी को उन के सामने पेश किया गया कि यह लाला बड़ा भ्रष्ट है और यह जहां जहां भी रहा भ्रष्टाचार करता रहा है और अब भी करता है । चुनांचे सम्राट ने कहा कि उसको दरिया के किनारे बिठला कर उस से लहरें गिनने का काम लिया जाया करे और वह शाम को दिन का हिसाब आकर बताये । उन लाला जी ने कहा कि यह काम उनको स्वीकार है। दरिया किनारे बठ कर लहरें गिनने का जो काम उनके सुपुर्द किया गया था उस में उनको लेखा जोखा रखना था । इस बारे में उन्होंने यह व्यवस्था की कि जब कभी कोई नौका करीब आती थी तो उसे रोक कर वह यह आवाज लगाता कि हमारे हाकिम का हुक्म है कि पहले हमें खिराज दो

उसके बाद पार जाओ । आज हमारे देश में भी भ्रष्टाचार इतना ही भीषण रूप ले चुका है और लहरें गिनने का अवस्था आ चुकी है । फिर भी इसको दूर करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । इसका एक मौलिक कारण यह है कि हम यह कहते हैं कि हम ने समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था देश में लाने का प्रस्ताव किया है, संकल्प किया है, परन्तु होता यह है कि हमारे सूत्रधार, जो हमारी सरकार की कैबिनेट को चलाने वाले हैं उन में आपस में इतना घोर मतभेद है कि विचारों में जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है है । जहां तक समाजवादी और सरमायेदारी विचारधारा का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें आपसमें खुद टकराव है, जिस के कारण कोई काम हो नहीं पाता है । एक मिनिस्टर तो सरमायेदारी को बढ़ाने की बात किया करता है और दूसरा मिनिस्टर ऐसी कोशिश करता है कि वह समाजवाद का नाम ले कर टांग पकड़ कर खींचता रहे ।

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अभी हाल में कलकत्ते में श्री पाटिल ने जो एक भाषण दिया उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने यह कहा कि जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, पूंजीपतियों का संबंध है, जब हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलता था तब वह हमारे बड़े सहायक रहे । वे सदव हमारे सहायक रहे और अपने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में बिना उनके धनराशि दिये हुए हमें स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त नहीं होती । कितने दुःख की बात है कि जब एक तरफ एक एक्ट्रीम व्यू इस हद तक रक्खी जाती है तो दूसरी तरफ हम विश्वास दिलाया जाता है कि हमारे प्रत्येक कार्य इस प्रकार के हो रहे हैं कि हम समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस देश में लायें । जब तक खुद कैबिनेट के सदस्यों के मस्तिष्क में यह बात साफ नहीं हो जाती और जब तक यह टकराव आपस में बने रहते हैं, हमारे देश में न तो पूरी तौर से समाजवाद आ सकता है और न पूरी तौर से सरमायेदारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ही लाई जा सकती है । आज दोनों के मिल जाने से एक चूं चूं का मुरब्बा बन जाता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि जो साधारण व्यक्ति इस देश का रहने वाला है, जो 75 प्रतिशत कृषक इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, जो हमारे श्रमिक हैं और मजदूरी करते हैं उनका हमारे इस बजट से या हमारे इस फाइनेन्स बिल से या हमारी सरकार की आर्थिक व्यवस्था से किसी प्रकार का कल्याण नहीं हो रहा है और उसका भला किसी प्रकार से नहीं हो रहा है यह तमाम चीजें हमारे सामने हैं ।

इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे राष्ट्र का जो आर्थिक ढांचा है वह जो धनराशि हमारे यहां बाहर से आती है उस पर निर्धारित होता है, और जब बाहर की धनराशि पर हमारा सारा आर्थिक ढांचा निर्धारित होता है तो हम कोई भी निर्णय, कोई भी फैसला अपनी इच्छानुसार नहीं कर सकते हैं । अभी हाल में ही मैंने श्री चागला का एक वक्तव्य पढ़ा होता यह है कि हमें जो सहायता मिलती है और जो हमें मश्वरा प्राप्त होता है, वह एक हाथ से सहायता देकर दूसरे हाथ से हमारे देश से बराबर ले लेते हैं । जितना देते हैं उससे अधिक ले लेते हैं ।

मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में अगर इसको साफ करूं तो उनका यह ब्यान हुआ कि जो चीजें हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं और जो रा मैटीरियल तथा खाद्य पदार्थ बाहर से मंगाते हैं उनका हम से मनमाना दाम लिया जाता, और तब हम अपनी योजना की पूर्ति करते हैं । इस प्रकार से हमारा देश रोज बरोज खोखला

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

होता जाता है, और हमारे ऊपर बाहर की धनराशि का बोझ बढ़ता चला जाता है। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य और दुःख होता है वित्त मंत्री के ये आंकड़े देख कर कि कर्ज का सूद भी अदा करने के लिए हमको बाहर से धनराशि मांगनी पड़ती है, हममें इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि हम जो बाहर से धनराशि लेते हैं उससे उत्पादन करके लाभ उठा कर कर्ज की किस्त भी दें और सूद भी दें। हालत यह हो गयी है कि कर्ज का सूद तक अदा करने के लिए हमको बाहर से और कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। अगर ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, तो फिर इस देश की गाड़ी आगे कैसे चल सकेगी, और हम यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम वास्तव में एक समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की ओर चल रहे हैं।

अभी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि एल. आई. सी. और यूनिट ट्रस्ट द्वारा एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि औद्योगीकरण में लगाने की स्कीम है। इसे मैं नहीं समझ पाता। एल. आई. सी. में गरीब से गरीब आदमी का, जो देहाती क्षेत्र में रहता है और जिसने जीवन बीमा किया है, धन लगा है। उस धन को तो ऐसे कामों में लगाया जाना चाहिये जिससे जन समुदाय का और गरीब लोगों का वास्तव में कल्याण हो, जैसे उनके लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए अधिक से अधिक धनराशि इसमें रखी जाए। इस बात का ध्यान पूरे तौर से रखा जाना चाहिये कि जिस धन को हमारा देहात में रहने वाला साधारण नागरिक लगाता है, उस धन को साधारण नागरिक की रोजाना जिन्दगी को बढ़ाने के लिये लगाने की स्कीम होनी चाहिये।

आज जब हमारी सीमाओं पर इतना जबरदस्त आक्रमण हो रहा है, तो मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आज वह इस विषय में अपनी नीति को दुहरावें। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें नैतिकता के विपरीत कुछ भी नहीं होगा यदि हम उस डाकू को जो हमारे घर में डाका डालने के लिये आया है, या उस चोर को जो अधिकार के बिना हमारे घर पर कब्जा किए हुये है, अपने घर से निकाल दें, और यदि ऐसा करने में हमें हिंसा का प्रयोग भी करना पड़े तो उससे हम आक्रमणकर्त्ता नहीं हो सकते। आज देश की इस स्थिति को सरकार को समझना है।

अभी अभी हमारे ऊपर जो चीन का आघात हुआ था उसको हमारा राष्ट्र नहीं भुला पाया था और उससे होने वाले अपमान को सह नहीं पाया था, कि एक और कुठाराघात पाकिस्तान द्वारा किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे सरकार की नीति समझ में नहीं आती। जब हमारे देश की किसी भी भूमि को कोई आक्रमणकर्ता अपने कब्जे में ले लेता है तो उसको वापस लेने के लिए अगर हम उस पर आक्रमण करें तो यह बिल्कुल नैतिक कार्य होगा और ऐसा करके हम किसी भी प्रकार सत्य और अहिंसा की नीति के विपरीत नहीं जाएंगे। हमारी जनता आज यही देखना चाहती है। पहले हमारे ऊपर चीन द्वारा आक्रमण किया गया और अब पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे देश की भूमि पर कब्जा किया जा रहा है। इस समय यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि हम संधि करना चाहते हैं। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह इस वक्त फाईनेंस बिल में देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और भी अधिक धनराशि अलग रखना चाहें तो हम उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन हमारा राष्ट्र चाहता है कि सरकार यह दिखला दे कि हम किसी प्रकार भी आक्रमण बरदास्त नहीं कर सकते।

असल में विदेश नीति में एक बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी हमारे सामने आ रही है। मैंने यह पढ़ा है कि मित्र तीन प्रकार के होते हैं और शत्रु भी तीन प्रकार के होते हैं। एक मित्र तो वह है जो हमारा मित्र होता है, दूसरा मित्र का मित्र भी हमारा मित्र होता है और तीसरे शत्रु का शत्रु भी हमारा मित्र होता है। इसी प्रकार एक तो जो हमारा शत्रु है वह हमारा शत्रु होता है, दूसरे जो शत्रु का मित्र हो वह हमारा शत्रु होता है, और तीसरे

जो हमारे मित्र का शत्रु हो वह हमारा शत्रु होता है । आज जब हम इंगलैंड, अमरीका, चीन और पाकिस्तान को अपने सामने रखते हैं तो हमारी यह समझ में नहीं आता कि जो हमारे शत्रु का मित्र है वह हमारा मित्र कैसे हो सकता है । हमारी सरकार बराबर इसको सह रही है । जो हमारे शत्रु का जबरदस्त मित्र है वह हमारा शत्रु हुआ, वह किस तरह से नेकनीयती से हमको विशेष फौजी सामान दे सकता है और वह किस तरह से नेकनीयती से हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक रखने में सहायता कर सकता है । मुझे इसमें बड़ा सन्देह है ।

हमारी ब्रिटिश सरकार की इतने बड़े देश पर शासन करने की यही नीति रही कि "डिवाइड एंड रूल" । आज पश्चिमी शक्तियां यह समझती हैं कि अगर हम बराबर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को लड़ाते रहेंगे तो ये दोनों हमारे आश्रित बने रहेंगे और हम इन दोनों को कान पकड़ कर अपने ट्यून पर नचाते रहेंगे । उनकी यह नीति कोई आज नई नहीं है । हमें इस नीति का बड़ा कटु अनुभव बहुत पहले से है ।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है । जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्ते का सवाल है, मैं एक तर्क वित्त मंत्री के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं । पिछले 12 सालों के आंकड़ों को यदि हम अपने सामने रखें तो हम देखेंगे कि खाद्य वस्तुओं और अन्य दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं के मूल्य 200 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गए हैं, परन्तु अधिक से अधिक जो गिरानी हमने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दी है वह उनके वेतन की एक तिहाई से अधिक नहीं होती है । नैतिक बात यह है कि जितने मूल्य बढ़ें आवश्यक वस्तुओं के, उसी अनुपात में हमको अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गिरानी भत्ता भी बढ़ाना होगा । अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते तो फिर हम किस तरह से इस बात को सोचें कि वह भ्रष्ट नहीं होंगे और उनमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं आने पावेगी कि वे शासन को ठीक से न चला सकें । आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष है और यह असंतोष बढ़ता चला जा रहा है ।

अभी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापकों का मसला सामने आया । मुझे यह पढ़ कर खुशी हुई कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने तथा अन्य सभी लोगों ने यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापकों को सबसे कम वेतन मिलता है और देश के सामने उनकी यह मांग उचित है । परन्तु गाड़ी यहां तक आ कर रुक गयी क्योंकि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार यह कहती है कि हम प्लान ग्रांट में से कुछ बढ़ोतरी किसी प्रकार नहीं दे सकते, और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो भारत सरकार के हैं वे इस बात पर जिद करते हैं कि हम नान-प्लान ग्रांट देकर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक विशेष केस नहीं बना सकते । मैं बड़े अदब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की एक विशेष परिस्थिति है, इसलिए उसके लिए विशेष केस और प्रदेशों की तुलना में बनाया जा सकता है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । हमारा विधान बना और बहुत सी चीजों के बारे में हमने उसमें प्रांतों को कुछ अधिकार दिए, उनमें खाद्य, को-आपरेशन, एग्रीकल्चर, लेबर और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट इत्यादि इत्यादि हैं । उस समय हमने कभी इस परिस्थिति के बारे में नहीं सोचा था कि प्रान्तों के द्वारा इन कार्यों और विषयों का संचालन होने की वजह से हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को बहुत बड़ी क्षति पहुंचेगी और ये कार्य ठीक तौर से नहीं हो पायेंगे । आज समन्वय बिल्कुल नहीं है । आज केन्द्र में भी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और को-आपरेशन मिनिस्ट्री है और प्रान्तों में भी ये विभाग हैं । मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय लेवल पर समन्वय की क्या स्थिति है और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के द्वारा इन कामों को

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

आगे बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार का सहयोग और प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस पर दोबारा विचार करना पड़ेगा। मेरा मत है कि हमने संविधान के आधार पर सत्ता को विकेन्द्रित तो किया, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा कटु अनुभव रहा है कि इससे हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को बहुत बड़ी क्षति पहुंची है। आज यह हालत हो गई है कि पंचायत स्तर से लेकर ब्लाक स्तर, जिला स्तर और प्रान्त स्तर पर बराबर भिन्न भिन्न विचार फैले हुए हैं और आपस में मिल कर देश का निर्माण करने के लिए कार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में कहीं भी एक राय दिखाई नहीं देती है।

जब हमने देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का लोकतन्त्र स्थापित करने का संकल्प किया है, तो हमें केवल जुबान से कहने तक और केवल छापने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि देश में वास्तविक समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। हमें इसमें सफलता तभी मिलेगी, जब हम इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि हमारे देश के 75 प्रतिशत लोगों—कृषकों और मजदूरों—के जीवन का स्तर ऊंचा उठे और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो। जब तक हम उस हद तक नहीं पहुंचते हैं, हमारा कोई साहस नहीं होना चाहिए, कोई मुंह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम कहें कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का गणतन्त्र कायम करने में सफल हुए हैं—यह कहना बिल्कुल मिथ्या होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है।

Shri Arunchalam (Ramanathapuram): Sir, may I offer my congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister for the Finance Bill that he has presented? He has done the almost impossible task of reducing taxes for a number of people, increasing the expenditure and still producing a surplus budget, the first in many years. I am not sure, however, whether the relief given will enable more capital to come out for productive enterprises. The common man will not be able to save anything unless the prices come down, substantially.

I represent the Ramanathapuram constituency, where the famous pilgrim centres of Rameshwaram and Danushkodi are situated. In the last December 1964, tidal wave hit the Rameshwaram Island and caused, as you all know, irreparable damage to property and took a heavy toll of life. The link between the mainland and the island was cut off due to Pamban bridge disaster. Thanks to the efforts of the Railway Ministry, the bridge has been restored much ahead of time schedule and I personally thank the team of engineers and all those who were responsible for the restoration of the bridge.

Sir, I have to submit that my Constituency, East Ramanathapuram, is a backward one in many respects. Nature has been a bit unkind to us in the sense that it has not gifted us with fertility of soil or even a modicum of rainfall. This was the reason why many people belonging to my Constituency had had to go to Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Saigon to eke out their livelihood. After years of stay in those foreign lands, despite the fact that our people during all these years have in no mean measure contributed to the growth and prosperity of those lands, they are now sent back. We are receiving them back into our fold as refugees, deprived of their life's earnings and acquisitions. The present plight of these countrymen of ours, of these unfortunate refugees belonging to my constituency in particular, defies description. I, therefore, appeal through you, Sir, to the Central Government to rehabilitate these poor people and

to offer them the necessary facilities for running some trade or other, principally to extend to them the necessary capital on a loan basis.

Even in 1955, my constituency was the victim of terrible ravages. Heavy rain and cyclones had caused unspeakable damages. The House is aware of the recent terrible disasters caused in my constituency by the sea and the storm, unprecedented in its velocity and its destruction. Innumerable lives were lost. Properties were destroyed. Whole villages of fishermen living on the shore have been washed away. The fishermen have been cruelly stranded—they have lost their boats, their nets, their houses and their meagre belongings. No doubt, the Central Government has been generous enough to run to their aid, but whatever has been done has not alleviated their sufferings, particularly when we take into account the magnitude of the devastation caused. I would earnestly plead for further substantial aids being offered to these poor fishermen to enable them to start life over again. In this connection, I would urge that meteorological stations must be established in Rameshwaram Island in order to forecast beforehand the weather conditions to the fishermen so that they may accordingly adjust their fishing operations in the sea. All India Radio should also frequently broadcast the weather condition and thus guide the fishermen in their fishing operations in the rough seas.

Another point, Sir, which I would like to stress is the need for promoting proper irrigation facilities in my constituency. There are a number of tanks in my area where water otherwise running waste during the downpour of rain can be advantageously stored. But the oft-repeated cyclones of the recent years had been regularly damaging them with cracks and rendering them unserviceable. Particularly in Paramakudi area, these tanks have become absolutely useless. The destruction of these tanks naturally have led to the destruction of so many wet lands, houses and cattle. All these call for urgent attention, particularly as they relate to food and agriculture. The only possibility of source of irrigation will depend on the supply of water from tube-wells. Hence I would request that more tubewells must be sunk in East Ramanathapuram area by Government and thus a little sources of irrigation to the lands, hitherto uncultivated, will become a reality.

17 hrs.

Sir, I would request the Finance and Industry Ministers to be sympathetic and generous towards these people of East Ramanathapuram to start small-scale industries. Top priority should be given to establishing industries in this area since it is the most backward area in every respect. Rehabilitation work for settling the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon should be expedited. The proposed Sethusamudram Project and the East Coast Road Project will go a long way in providing employment potential for the repatriates and hence I request that these two projects should be started immediately.

I understand that the Central Government has been generous enough to afford special concessions and treatment to such eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh as are backward. I only plead for the same generous treatment being meted out to the people of East Ramanathapuram, a most backward area in Madras State, who have been tried again and again by nature's fury and who, therefore, merit the benign consideration of the Government.

I learn that there is a proposal to demolish the dilapidated buildings at Dhanushkodi, which was the target of the recent cyclone. Dhanushkodi, Sir, has been considered as a holy spot and for many thousands of years people from all parts of this country have been going there for taking their holy bath. Hence, having regard for a tradition dating back to

[Shri Arunachalam]

times immemorial, I would plead for the sparing and the maintenance of at least a pair of buildings as to enable the distant pilgrims for changing their dresses after bath and also to serve as some kind of protection from the sun and the rain. I would also insist on a jeep road being laid out, connecting Rameshwaram with Dhanushkodi, so that people can have an easy mode of transport.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, while inaugurating the Tuticorin Harbour Project, during his speech, made a plead that a road bridge to Pamban is a necessity for the pilgrims to visit Rameshwaram and he desired that this work should be taken up in the Third Plan period itself, and therefore I request that this road bridge project to Pamban should be started as early as possible.

Realism, Sir, has been shown in the Budget—an answer to the prayers of many. I sincerely hope that equal realism will be shown in the more important field of emotional unity of the people which has been disturbed by the language issue. Here let us take into account conditions as they exist and not as we would like them to be. Let us do what is practical and not persist in what is only theoretically ideal. If immediate use of Hindi produces emotional unity, we should have it all over. But if it does not and if unity can be preserved by having Hindi in some places and English elsewhere, let us not be afraid of saying so clearly and in writing, in a legal form. Let us not confine ourselves to oral assurances about time-limits. Let each non-Hindi State change over from English to Hindi at the time it feels confident. In the case of Madras State, only Tamil and English are known. Even this imperfect English has taken 150 years to strike root and not a mere 15 years. There will be no fear of disability to anyone if the assurance of the late Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, is given a legal form.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल की विरोधी दलों की तरफ से कई दृष्टिकोण से आलोचना की गई है । यह कहा गया है कि बहुत थोड़ा समय इस बिल को देखने को मिला है, यह लम्बा चौड़ा बिल है, 83 इसकी धारायें हैं । इतने थोड़े से समय में कैसे इसका अध्ययन किया जा सकता था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि फाइनेंस बिल उन्हीं उसूलों पर बनाया है जिन उसूलों पर बजट इस हाउस में पेश किया गया । इस बजट पर काफी चर्चा हुई है, बाहर भी और इस सदन में भी । इसको इस सदन ने मंजूर किया । केवल दृष्टिकोण का फर्क है । जितनी दूर और जिस दिशा में प्राइवेट सैक्टर चाहता है उस हद तक गवर्नमेंट नहीं जा सकती। गवर्नमेंट को देश की आर्थिक समस्या को भी सम्भालना है और साथ ही साथ बाहरी खतरे से भी देश की रक्षा करनी है, अपनी आजादी को कायम रखना है । जैसी गम्भीर स्थिति आज उत्पन्न हो गई है ऐसी ही सन् 1962 में उत्पन्न हुई थी । कच्छ का हमला कोई बोर्डर का हमला नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये । तमाम हमारे बोर्डर्ज पर, पश्चिम में, पूर्व में, उत्तर में फौजों का जमाव है और ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक योजनापूर्वक किया जा रहा है । पाकिस्तान और चीन की साजबाज से यह सब हो रहा है । दोनों आज भारत के खिलाफ एक हो कर खड़े हो गए हैं । ऐसी हालत में कौन ऐसा नागरिक होगा जो इस बात से सहमत न हो कि जितनी मात्रा में डिफेंस के लिए खर्च की जरूरत हो वह खर्चा मुहैया न किया जाए । डिफेंस के खर्च में सन् 1962 से निरन्तर वृद्धि होती चली आई है । देश की रक्षा करना हमारा सबसे पहला कर्त्तव्य है और इसको हमें निभाना होगा ।

मैं साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई देश जिसका औद्योगीकरण न बढ़े जिसमें खेती की तरक्की न हो वह देश अपनी

आजादी को कायम भी नहीं रख सकता है। डिफेंस के लिए भी इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का होना जरूरी है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर को लीजिये। स्टील प्लांट्स, बिजली और अन्य आर्थिक सहायता के बिना उनके लिए भी यह नामुमकिन है कि वे तरक्की कर सकें। आप देखें कि 1950 से पहले जो करोड़पति था वह आज अरबपति हो गया है, जिसके पास एक कारखाना था उसके पास आज चार कारखाने हो गए है। देखना यह है कि जो धन देश का बढ़ा और जो नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी वह इनकम कहां गई, उससे किसका फायदा हुआ। एक कमेटी जिसका नाम महलनोबिस कमेटी है, बैठी थी, अभी उसकी पूरी फाईडिंग्ज नहीं आई। लेकिन जान ऐसा पड़ता है कि केवल बीस प्रतिशत लोगों को इससे फायदा हुआ है। किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश में जिसका आर्थिक ढांचा इस तरह का हो कि एक बड़े आदमी और एक छोटे आदमी की आमदनी में इतना अधिक अन्तर हो उसकी आजादी भी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। यह जरूरी है कि यहां साधन जुटाये जायें, देश का औद्योगीकरण हो, ग्रामीण जनता आगे बढ़े, लोगों का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा उठे, विद्या बढ़े, अस्पताल हों और कम से कम जीवन की आवश्यक चीजें हर मनुष्य के लिये उपलब्ध हों।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में इस तरह से मीटिंग चल सकती है जैसे उधर चल रही है ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जो हो रहा है, वह आप देख रहे हैं। यह बहुत काबिले एतराज है।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में रुपया प्राप्त करने के साधन आपने ढूंढ निकालने की और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। जितनी एमेंडमेंट्स फाइनेंस बिल में आपने पेश की हैं उनके द्वारा आपने कोशिश की है। जितना प्रोत्साहन लोगों को इनवेस्टमेंट में मिल सके दिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर मीटिंग चालू हो गई है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is all wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should make them to order.

Shri Ranga: This is very bad.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : आपने यह भी प्रयास किया है कि साधारण मनुष्य को राहत पहुंचाई जाए और उनको बचत के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए। मैंने उन्हें देखने और समझने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूं कि कंसेशन्ज आपने इस दृष्टि से दिये है कि कंजम्पशन से बचा कर रुपया इंडस्ट्री में लगाया जा सके और उसको इंडस्ट्री में ही प्लाऊ बैक किया जा सके। उस रुपये को राजखर्च के खर्च में या लक्जरी में न लाया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. Shri Sumat Prasad may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.—Now, there is quorum. Shri Sumat Prasad may continue his speech.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : एकानामिक सर्वे को देखने से पता चलता है कि पिछले तीन सालों में 31 परसेन्ट रुपये की मात्रा बढ़ी है और सन् 1963-64 में 14 परसेन्ट यह मात्रा बढ़ी थी। जहां तक प्लैन के लिये रुपये उपलब्ध करने की बात है, साधन उपलब्ध करने की बात है वह पूरे ही नहीं हो गये, उस से भी ज्यादा हो गये, लेकिन जो फिजिकल टार्गेट्स पूरे होने थे वह चौथी प्लैन के एक या दो साल बाद पूरे होंगे, ऐसी हमारी आर्थिक हालत है। इस के लिये कुछ उपाय करने

श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

जरूरी थे और वह उपाय हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने अपने फाइनेन्स बिल में किये । उन में इन्सेन्टिव दिये इस बात के कि न्यू इंडस्ट्रीज हों । अगर न्यू इंडस्ट्रीज में रुपया लगाया जाये तो उस पर कुछ सालों के लिये टैक्स से छूट मिलेगी । इसी तरह से अगर एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े तो उस में भी कुछ एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कंसेशन होगा । सिवा इस के कोई और तरीका नहीं है । आज कल जब हमारे मुल्क पर खतरा है तो उस वक्त यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारा एकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर ठीक तौर से बना रहे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हाउस में एक दूसरी मीटिंग चल रही है। क्या जब कोई भाषण चल रहा हो तो दूसरा भाषण हो सकता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. As long as there is no disturbance, conversations can go on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is feeling disturbed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes, Shri Kamath also carries on such meetings.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not in that manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Conversations may be there, but the House should not be disturbed by them.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : इस हाउस में अनअकाउन्टेड मनी की भी बहुत चर्चा की गई । यह एक कामन एक्सपीरिएंस है कि जो असली किताबें होती हैं वह बहुत कम इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के सामने पेश होती हैं। जो ब्लैक मार्केट है उस में यही नहीं कि वह कीमत निर्धारित से ज्यादा वसूल कर सकते हैं और समाज को नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं बल्कि वह उस पर न तो सेल्स टैक्स देते हैं और न इनकम टैक्स देते हैं । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में जो कंसेशन दिया है कि अगर फलां टाइम तक उस को डिस्क्लोज कर दिया जाये तो 5/ पर्सेंट तक ही इनकम टैक्स लगेगे, उस में ज्यादा कामयाबी की आशा नहीं मालूम पड़ती । बुनियादी तरीके से सोचना होगा कि कौन से उपाय किये जायें कि जो कंट्रोल है उनको हम ठीक तरीके से एन्फोर्स कर सकें या यह कि जैसे मैंने सुना है रशिया में एक सिस्टम है कि किसी भी आदमी के लिये कुछ मात्रा में कंट्रोल प्राइस पर चीज मिलती है, अगर उससे ज्यादा चीज उस को खरीदनी है तो वह उसी जगह से और ओपन मार्केट से ले सकता है । ओपन मार्केट की चीजों की कीमत में और कंट्रोल की कीमत में काफी मात्रा में फर्क है । जो व्यापार करता है और उस में ब्लैक मार्केट करता है उस में खाली वही नहीं, दूसरे लोग भी शामिल होते हैं । जब तक दूसरे लोग इस में शामिल न हों तब तक कोई भी इस काम को चला नहीं सकता ।

एक और बात की तरफ मुझे आप की तवज्जह दिलानी है । आज इस हाउस में कंश्चयन आन्सर्स के समय अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला था जिस पर बातचीत चली । ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वहां पर कुछ लोगों का एक ऐसा सैल है, एक ऐसा ग्रुप है, जो अपने को राष्ट्रीय कहता है लेकिन उस की पालिसी किसी दूसरे ढंग की है । गवर्नमेंट को यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए, और स्पष्ट ही नहीं कर देना चाहिये बल्कि उस के अनुसार हमें कदम भी उठाने चाहियें कि यह बात चल नहीं सकती । हमारी सरकार ने एक सेकूलर नीति गांधीजी के मशवरे से और उन की पालिसी के मुताबिक ठीक तरह से अपने मुल्क के लिये अख्त्यार की । लेकिन साथ में यह भी जरूरी है कि इस सेकूलर पालिसी पर अमल भी कराया जावे । आज धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर जिन्हों ने इस मामले में एक स्टेट्समैनलाइक रुख अख्तियार किया

और उन्हों ने इस सदन को यकीन दिलाया कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मामले की पूरी जांच की जायेगी । जितनी सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज है, जिन में गवर्नमेंट का रुपया लगता है, चाहे वह किसी जाति के नाम से हों, जहां तक टैक्नीकल एजूकेशन का ताल्लुक है, इंजीनियरिंग का ताल्लुक है, उन में जो क्वालिफाइड स्टुडेन्ट्स हैं, जिन के अन्दर कैपेसिटी है, उन को ही एडमिशन मिलना चाहिए, चाहे इस में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हो या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी हो । ठीक यही बात टीचर्स के एप्वाइंटमेंट्स के सिलसिले में है । यह विचार धारा उन से दूर रहनी चाहिये कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मुसलमानों के लिये और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दुओं के लिये है । अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रमुख नेताओं ने मुल्क का पार्टीशन करवाया । जो लीडरशिप थी पाकिस्तान मूवमेंट चलाने के लिये, वह उसी ने दी । मैं मानता हूं कि मुसलमानों को पूरे वही हकूक मिलने चाहियें जो हिन्दुओं को हैं, हर एक तरह से उन की रक्षा होनी चाहिये, ऊंचे से ऊंचा मर्तबा इस देश में उन का होना चाहिये, पूरी उन्नति का मौका उन को मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन जहां पूरी उन्नति का मौका उन को होना चाहिये वहां यह भी है कि ऐसी कोई गुंजाइश न हो कि दिखाने के लिये तो सर्विस करें यहां की लेकिन निगाह दूसरी जगह रक्खें और ऐसा एटमास्फियर पैदा करें कि इस संकट के समय में एक तो सरकार को बाहर के खतरे का मुकाबला करना पड़े और दूसरी तरफ इन लोगों के खतरे का मुकाबला करना पड़े ।

ठीक यही बात उस एलिमेंट के लिये है जो प्रोपीकिंग कम्युनिस्ट है । दोनों तरफ से मुल्क को खतरा है । बाहर से भी खतरा है और अन्दर से भी खतरा है । ऐसी हालत में हमारा आर्थिक स्ट्रक्चर ठीक रहे, हमारी एकानामी ठीक रहे, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा रहे, तभी मुल्क की खुशहाली होगी, तभी हम अपनी इज्जत को कायम रख सकेंगे और तभी यहां डेमोक्रेसी चल सकेगी ।

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful that you have given me a chance to speak on the Finance Bill. I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by the Finance Minister. He deserves the congratulations of the House that he has taken steps not only to simplify the income-tax procedure but also to put additional wealth tax on the urban property to limit the holdings also at the same time. This is the first time that he has presented a surplus revenue budget.

With all this there are certain matters which require his attention. For instance, the planning machinery that is connected with the multi-purpose projects thinks of the projects but so far as the rehabilitation of the oustees is concerned, it is not taken up as the first priority. It is treated as an administrative matter. Just now an hon. Member from the South was speaking about a similar thing. The Government undertakes certain projects but it does not plan the rehabilitation of the oustees who are to be displaced by these projects.

I want to bring to his notice the case of the Pong dam. We are talking of greater production in the country by the construction of dams like this; by this dam thousands of acres of Rajasthan land will be irrigated. But the construction of that dam affects adversely many people; my village is going to be affected; out of that area which is called the granary of my district, some 80,000 people are going to be displaced and notices had been issued to them to evict but is there not a corresponding duty on the part of the Government to settle them? They are proclaiming from house-tops that the target date which we fixed for 1972 had been advanced by two years and that it will be ready by 1970 and that they are going to give water to the Rajasthan. But they have taken no care of these people whom they are going to make refugees. Before any major project is

[Shri Hem Raj]

finalised, I request that the question of rehabilitation of the oustees also should be taken up as the first priority and it should not be left as a mere routine administrative matter. It should be dealt with at a human level. The rehabilitation committee for this project is there but it has not met for the last one year. The chairman of that committee is an official of Rajasthan Government and he has not taken steps to convene a meeting because they have no sympathy for us. So, an official of the Central Government should be put on that committee so that he may call a meeting and chalk out a course of action for the rehabilitation of these oustees.

Another matter is about the hill areas. All our borders, north, west and east have become alive and the collusion of Pakistan and China had created a dangerous situation for the safety of India. So far as defence is concerned, no doubt adequate steps are being taken. But the concentration, both on the north and on the west, is increasing, on the one side from Pakistan and on the other side from China. So far as the hill people are concerned, whether they be of Uttar Pradesh or of West Bengal or of Punjab, they have been groaning under adversity; they are poverty-stricken. On the northern border, the Chinese have started a propaganda that wherever they have occupied the territory they are giving all sorts of amenities to those people, while so far as we are concerned, the economic development on our northern borders has not as much advanced as it should have been. So, for our preparations for defence and so on, it is very necessary that the economic development of these areas should be taken up in an integrated manner.

For this purpose, a central hill committee was formed, and in that committee a cell was formed for the preparation of a blueprint for the purpose of developing all the hill areas. I am sorry to observe that that cell has not worked properly and no blueprint has been prepared so far for presentation to the Planning Commission. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should see that the blueprint is prepared in time so that it may be included in the fourth Five Year Plan.

There is another committee which was set up by the Health Ministry for the development of small towns in the hills and that has prepared its report. There is another sub-committee which has been formed by the Planning Commission under the National Development Council. I do not know how far the work that has been done by that sub-committee has progressed. But, in any case, with all the preparation for defence, it is very necessary that the development of these hill areas should be taken up on an emergency basis, and the programme and work of these three Committees Coordinated.

Now, so far as the hill areas at least of the Punjab hills are concerned, a hill area committee was formed, but in the demarcation of the hill areas, the Punjab Government has also integrated with them the plain areas. Consequently, the money that was to be spent for the hill areas is being consumed by the plain areas, which have been integrated with the hill areas. Himachal Pradesh is just contiguous to our Punjab hills. In Himachal Pradesh, the third Five Year Plan is being implemented with a fund of Rs. 48 crores. So far as the Punjab hill areas are concerned, with which the plain areas have been integrated, the sum that has been spent is only about Rs. 20 crores. When we approach either the Punjab Government or the Central Government,

they say that the case of Himachal Pradesh is something different from the Punjab hills though the conditions are the same and then territories are contiguous with each other. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that when there are contiguous areas and the plans are being framed, no injustice is done to the contiguous areas so that no more dissatisfaction is created in the border areas of the Punjab hills.

Another point which I want to bring to his notice is this. So far as the Punjab hills are concerned, we have been suffering at the hands of the Punjab Government. We have got neither any representation in the Cabinet nor have we any representation in the services, and we have been suffering a lot for a long time. I would request the Central Government to impress upon the Punjab Government this aspect of the matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Hem Raj: So, in order to remove the injustice that has been done to the Hills, whether in U.P., Punjab or West Bengal, some sort of administrative set-up should be established for them, like the Scottish pattern, within the provincial autonomy.

I am a sufferer from Punjab Government, but still I would submit that while Punjab is doing well in agriculture and small-scale industries, in heavy industries, its share is only 1.4 per cent. Punjab Government has been requesting the Centre for a sufficiently long time, but except the two big projects, viz., the Nangal factory and the HMT, Pinjore, no other big industry has been allotted to Punjab. So, the Punjab Government has represented to the Central Government that some new big projects may be alloted to it in the fourth plan, namely, seamless tube mill, pig iron plant, stainless steel plant, heavy electrical plant, forge plant, agricultural tractors and farming machinery, coke-oven plant, oscilloscope factory, machine tools plant and newsprint mill and cement factory. In order to remove the regional disparity in heavy industries, it is high time Punjab should be given a share at least in the fourth plan.

So far as my area is concerned, it was proposed in the third plan that a cement factory and a newsprint factory would be put up in Kangra district. But I am constrained to observe that during the last five years no newsprint factory has been set up. Regarding the cement factory, a licence was given to a firm which has been cancelled. So, to boost up the economy of the Hills, I request that the Cement Corporation which has come into being should set up a cement factory in Kangra district.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (बोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये जो पहली बात फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं, वह है कीमतों का बढ़ना । खाद्य पदार्थों के बारे में इस सदन में बार-बार यह विश्वास दिलाया गया है कि उनकी कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी, लेकिन आज भी उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं—या यों कहा जाये कि कुछ जगहों पर कुछ चीजों की कीमतें तो रुकी हुई हैं और बाकी सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं । 1949 में अगर खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमत 100 थी, तो आज उनकी कीमत 140 के करीब है । इस तरह से कीमतें बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस तरह से कीमतें

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

बढ़ती जायेंगी, तो वित्त मंत्री चाहे जिस तरह का बजट बनायें, चाहे जिस तरह का फ़िनांस बिल पेश करें, नतीजा एक ही होगा कि देश में संकट पैदा होगा और हमारे आर्थिक प्लान विफल होंगे, कामयाब नहीं होंगे । पिछले 17, 18 वर्षों का यही तजुर्बा है । सरकार की यह नीति बिल्कुल दिवालियेपन की नीति है ।

जहां तक टैक्सिज का सवाल है, 1948 49 में सीधे टैक्सिज, केन्द्रीय टैक्सिज, 239 करोड़ रुपये के थे और 1962, 1963 और 1964 में वे टैक्सिज बढ़ कर 490 करोड़ हो गए हैं । इस तरह अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्सिज 1949 में 362 करोड़ थे और आज 1964 में वे बढ़ कर 1340 करोड़ के करीब हो गए है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमने सुपर टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स आदि में अमुक अमुक सुविधा दी है। लेकिन उनका कुल टोटल नतीजा क्या है ? टैक्सिज की शक्ल चाहे दूसरी हो, लेकिन टैक्सिज के बढ़ने के सिवाये आज तक कोई भी दूसरा परिणाम नहीं निकला है । अगर सरकार इसी तरह से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज बढ़ाती रहेगी, तो वह चाहे कितना ही विश्वास दिलाये कि वह कीमतों को कंट्रोल कर लेगी, कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोक लेगी, लेकिन वह इसमें असफल रहेगी और आज तक का तजुर्बा यही सिद्ध करता है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत नीति है ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि य० पी० के पूर्वी जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं । सरकार ने इस बारे में एक पटेल कमीशन मुकर्रर किया था, जिसने अपनी कुछ सिफारिशें भी दी थीं, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास हो । जिस तरह इस सरकार की आर्थिक नीति यह है कि बड़े बड़े लोगों को टैक्स-वरा करो, उन को और मोटा करो और छोटे छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को दबाये रखो, उसी तरह विकास योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी उसकी यह नीति है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को छोड़ो और जो बढ़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन को और विकसित करो । हर क्षेत्र में, हर जगह उसकी यही नीति है ।

हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में सरकार ने एक कमेटी बना दी है और वहां बहुत विकास हो रहा है । मैं पूर्वी जिलों के उन्हीं इलाके से आया हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि उस कमेटी ने बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी रीकमेंडेशन्ज की कि वहां पर कल-कारखाने बनाए जायें, वगैरह, लेकिन हालांकि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आए हुए दो बरस हो गए, आज तक वहां पर कुछ नहीं किया गया है । कहा यह गया है कि छोटी सिंचाई के साधन मुहैया करो सारा रुपया छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं में, छोटे सिंचाई साधनों में खर्च किया जा रहा है । किसान को रुपया दिया गया है । वह कुआं खोद लेता है, उसके बाद सिमेंट नदारद, लोहा नदारद । वे कुएं बरसात में गिर जायेंगे । यही विकास वहां का हो रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के लिए यही इनके दिल में दर्द है, यही बहुत बड़ा विकास वहां सरकार कर रही है । हमारे बहुत से दोस्तों ने शायद यह समझा होगा कि जो कमेटी बनी और उसकी रिपोर्ट आई तो शायद बहुत बड़ा विकास वहां हो रहा होगा और शायद उनके इलाकों में नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए जो मुद्दा विचार है उसको मैंने आपके सामने रखने की कोशिश की है । सरकार की नीति हर जगह एक ही है । जो विकसित इलाके हैं वहां तो विकास कार्य हाथ में लो और जो अविकसित हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनके विकास की कोई

आवश्यकता नहीं है । यह तो एक बहाना है कि वहां विकास कार्य हो रहा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, did he say "निहित" or "नीति" intention or policy?

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : उनकी नीति यह है । हर जगह पर एक सी नीति चलाई जा रही है । इनका इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के बारे में एक्सक्यूज क्या है, बहाना क्या है । बहाना यह है कि वहां रेल गाड़ी बड़ी लाइन की नहीं है, इसलिए वहां उद्योग नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं, उद्योग नहीं खुल सकते हैं, वहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, इस वास्ते वहां उद्योग नहीं खुलेंगे, चूंकि वहां पर कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैदा नहीं होता है इसलिए वहां बड़े उद्योग धंधे चालू नहीं किये जा सकते हैं । कब इन इलाकों में रेल बनेगी, कब इन इलाकों में सड़कें बनेंगी और कौन इनको बनायेगा और कब इन इलाकों में नये नये उद्योग धंधे खुलेंगे, कोई नहीं जानता है । क्या कभी ऐसा होगा या नहीं होगा ? इस तरह के बहाने बनाकर इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के साथ मैं तो कहूंगा कि सौतेली मां का सा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है । चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, आसाम हो, उड़ीसा हो, कोई भी प्रान्त हो, सभी के लिए बहाना एक ही है ।

हमारे ममानी साहब को बड़ा अफसोस हुआ कि सोवियत रूस दूसरे मुल्कों से कर्जा ले रहा है । इसलिए आपने कहा कि वह हमारी मदद नहीं कर पायेगा । मैं उन से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं । ममानी साहब फिर नाम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं उन देशों का जिन से हमें मदद मिल सकती है । उन्हें साफ कहना चाहिये कि अमरीका से लीजिये, ब्रिटेन से लीजिये, फ्रांस से लीजिये । इस में शाईनैस क्यों है ? आप को साफ साफ कहना चाहिये कि ये जो मुल्क हैं ये आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं । इनको साफ साफ कहना चाहिये कि रूस आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता है, आपको रुपया नहीं दे सकता है, आपको हवाई जहाज नहीं दे सकता है, आपको कल-कारखाने नहीं दे सकता है चूंकि रूस बैल्जियम से कर्जा ले रहा है । क्या यह कोई दलील है ? उस देश की आर्थिक नीति को आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिये, उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को आप देखने की कोशिश कीजिये, किस तरह से वह चल रहा है, इसको आप देखने की कोशिश कीजिये, आज दुनिया के अन्दर वह क्या भूमिका अदा कर रहा है, इसको आप देखने की कोशिश कीजिये । इस तरह से बात कह देने से कोई बात नहीं बनती है कि सोवियत रूस तो एक बहुत छोटा सा मुल्क है और वह किसी राष्ट्र की मदद नहीं करेगा । मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि आप वहां से मदद लें । सवाल यह नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि किस तरह से उसकी बात कही जाती है ।

जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ तो मैं बोला था । बड़ी हूटिंग हो रही थी । इधर उधर चीनी एजेंट थे । मैंने दिल खोल कर अपनी बात कही थी । ठीक है कि पेकिंग का हमला हमारे ऊपर हुआ, पाकिस्तान के साथ उसका रिश्ता हुआ और दोनों ने मिल कर हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण की योजना बनाई है । लेकिन इस बात को कहने में शर्म क्यों लगती है कि आज अमरीका द्वारा दिये गये जिन हथियारों का पाकिस्तान इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, हमारे सिपाहियों को मारने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, उसकी भी हम कठोरतम शब्दों में निन्दा करें । उस वक्त तो आप बहुत कूदते थे, आज क्यों नहीं कूदते हैं ? क्या यह इसलिए है कि अमरीका के लिए आपके दिल में दर्द है ? जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है कोई भी देश चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो या चीन, जो भी हमला करेगा देश पर वह देश का दुश्मन है और जो उस दुश्मन को मदद देता है, उसकी मदद करता है, जो उसको हथियार देता है जिन हथियारों से हमारे देश के सिपाही मारे जाते हैं तो वह भी हमारे देश का दुश्मन है, वह भी देश का गद्दार है, जो उसकी निन्दा

[श्री ज० व० सिंह]

नहीं करता है । मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि क्यों नहीं सफाई से कहते हो, क्यों नहीं क्लीयरली कहते हो कि जो हम पर आक्रमण करता है वह तो हमारा दुश्मन है ही और जो उस दुश्मन को हथियार दे कर हमें उसके साथ लड़वा रहा है, हमारे सिपाहियों को कटवा रहा है, वह सब से बड़ा दुश्मन है । चीन भी है, अमरीका भी है और पाकिस्तान भी है । चीन को तो कहा है लेकिन अमरीका को कहने में शर्म क्यों आती है ? उसको भी कहें ।

खेती बाड़ी की बहुत चर्चा होती है और बराबर होती रहती है । यह भी कहा जाता है कि इसकी तरक्की पर देश की सारी इकोनोमी निर्भर करती है । यह भी कहा जाता है कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ती चली जा रही है, 80 करोड़ टन से 110 करोड़ टन होने वाली है । लेकिन आप देखें कि यह पैदावार जा कहां जा रही है, देहात में जा कर देखो तो गल्ला नदारद, बाहर जा कर देखो तो गल्ला नदारद, खाना नदारद और परेशानी ही दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । अब इस साल भी आपने कहा है कि गल्ला बहुत अच्छा हुआ है । हम लोग जो किसान हैं, खेती बाड़ी करते हैं वे भी जानते हैं कि गल्ला अच्छा हुआ है । वह गल्ला कहां है ? आप एक एक सूबे से पूछ लें कि कितना गल्ला उसने इकट्ठा किया है

श्री ब० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : आप अपने हाथ से खेती करते हैं या मजदूरों से करवाते हैं ?

श्री ज० व० सिंह : हमारे करने लायक होती है तो हम करते हैं और नहीं होती है तो मजदूरों से करवाते हैं । इस में शर्म की क्या बात है ?

जो यह दावा किया जाता है कि पिछले सोलह सतरह बरस के अन्दर पैदावार बढ़ी है तो मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ी है या ज्यादा जमीन में काश्त हुई है, इसलिए पैदावार बढ़ी है ? मैं मानता हूं कि जो कमर्शियल क्राप्स हैं उन के अन्दर जरूर पैदावार बढ़ी है, प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ी है । लेकिन जहां तक खाद्य पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, आप ने हजारों एकड़ देहातों के अन्दर बंजर और ऊसर भूमि को काश्त के काबिल बनाया है उस को जोता गया है और इस कारण से पैदावार बढ़ी है । उसी का यह परिणाम है कि पैदावार बढ़ी है । इस से आप की इकोनोमी नहीं बनती है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप खत्म करें । आप की पार्टी का एक और स्पीकर है ।

श्री ज० व० सिंह : मैं अकेला ही हूं । आप जानते ही है कि मैं कभी कभी बोलता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिना कोरम के ही बोलेंगे ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम करवा दीजिये ।

श्री ज० व० सिंह : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इंटेंसिव खेती की जो आप बात करते है वह बात तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकती है जब तक आप सही मानों में किसान को पानी, खाद, बीज, ये तीन चीजें नहीं देते है । और कितनी देर के लिए ये तीन चीजें देंगे ? ऐसा न हो कि चौथे महीने आप कुरकी और नीलामी के वारंट उन के घरों पर ले कर चले जायें । इस तरह से किसी देश के किसानों का विकास नहीं हुआ है और न ही यहां हो सकता है । आप ने 18 बरस करके देख लिया है और उसका परिणाम यही निकला है कि पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकी है । सवाल पालिसी का है । आप कहां जा

रहे हैं, कैसे कर रहे है, कैसे आप पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, यह सब आप को देखना होगा ।

जब अलीगढ़ का मामला चल रहा था तब मुझे मौका नहीं मिला । वह हमारे सूबे में है । एक बात उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । छागला साहब ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है । लेकिन एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं । जिन लड़कों ने मारा उनको सब कंडेम करते है, कोई इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देता है । उन को तो आप ने गिरफ्तार किया और ठीक किया । यह मुकदमों की बात है । किन्तु एक बात आप देखें । जो इंस्टीगेटर्स है, जो बहकाने वाले है, जो इस तरह के काम कराने वाले है, क्या वे भी उतने ही बड़े मुजरिम नहीं है जितने बड़े वे है जो इस तरह के काम करते हैं ? अगर रजिस्ट्रार और पुराने वाइस चांसलर ने मिल कर यह सब कुछ कराया और चौदह लड़के गिरफ्तार हुए उस दिन तो क्या इन को भी जेल खाना नहीं होना चाहिये था ? लेकिन सरकार की नीति तो यह है कि जो जरा बड़े हों, उन को मत छूओ, जो पोजीशन में बड़े हों उन को मत छूओ और जो छोटे है उन को धड़ाधड़ पकड़ लो, उन को धड़ाधड़ मारते जाओ । ये जो चीजें है इन को भी आप को देखना चाहिये । यह नीति का सवाल है ।

मैं आजमगढ़ जिले का रहने वाला हूं । वहां एक नैशनल हाई वे है । दोहरीघाट में पुल बनाने की बात चार वर्ष से हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कैसे विकास कर रहे है । नैशनल हाईवेज को विकसित किया जा रहा है, सब कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन जो सड़क नेपाल से यू० पी० में कनेक्ट करता है उस नैशनल हाई वे पर आज तक पुल नहीं बना । अगर इसी तरह से काम चलता रहा तो विकास कैसे होगा ।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ खत्म करते हुए इतना ही निवेदन करता हूं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब जरा दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें उन गरीबों की तरफ । दूसरी तरफ ही न देखते रहें, कुछ इधर भी देखने की कोशिश करें ।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, The Honourable Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for having presented a budget for 1965-66 which is acclaimed as a ballanced and surplus budget.

In the Finance Bill which is under consideration, he has given tax relief to the lower and middle sections of the community. He has rationalised and simplified the direct tax structure. He has lowered the rates of tax and surcharge at all levels. He has allowed some reduction in indirect taxation also and has exempted some consumer goods from tax. His concession in income-tax for handicapped dependants is a humanitarian act which is most welcome. He has given concessions to promote exports.

He has also given relief to the corporate sector. The rebates which he has announced will certainly stimulate industrial and commercial growth. The new tax-credit certificates which he has announced are concessions to trade and industry.

His announement of deductions in tax on account of insurance premia and provident fund contributions and cumulative time deposits is a wise and generous-hearted move.

One thing which is commendable in the present budget is the tax deduction for shifting of industries from the crowded urban areas. A new feature in the budget is the introduction of a tax on urban property in towns with more than 1 lakh population on a graded basis. This is in keeping with the resolution of the Congress Party at Bhubaneshwar in 1964.

[Shri Muthiah]

This budget has a definitely socialist bent. The wealth tax and the gift tax, the estate duty and the capital gains tax, the new tax on urban property and the steep rates of income-tax at the highest levels, all these are taxes meant to reduce concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands. The estate duty imposed by our Government is 85 per cent at the top, which is the highest in the world.

I come to the question of unaccounted money. The Finance Minister deserves all praise for the courageous action he is taking for unearthing unaccounted and hoarded money. This unaccount and hoarded money in the hands of a few big people, big businessmen and big industrialists is doing havoc to the economic stability and growth of our country. This money gets into circulation stealthily and gives rise to inflation. This money is utilised for purchasing and hoarding essential commodities like food-stuffs and thus their prices shoot up. So, it has become necessary to take all legal and fiscal steps to unearth this money. The hon. Minister has generously fixed May 31, as the last date for the voluntary disclosure of all unaccounted money. Only a few have so far declared their undisclosed assets. The rest should also disclose their secret assets in the form of cash or gold to Government in the best interests of the country and the community and should avoid unnecessary raids and seizure and punishment. The report goes that the unaccounted money in India is about Rs. 3000 crores. Government should be firm in their drive to unearth this unaccounted and hoarded money.

Then, I come to the public sector and the private sector. A thing worth mentioning is the hon. Minister's proper balancing of the public sector and the private sector. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the public sector should cover all basic and heavy industries and all essential services. The private sector has its proper role to play in our country, since our economy is a mixed economy, as emphasised by our Government and by our leaders again and again.

The objectives of the financial policy of our Government are: (i) to increase agricultural and industrial production and to increase the national wealth and income; (ii) to arrest inflation and soaring prices, (iii) to promote economy in public and private expenditure, (iv) to promote savings and investment, (v) to reduce the concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few; (vi) to bridge the gap between the highest income and the lowest income as far as possible and to promote an equitable distribution of wealth and income, and (vii) to usher in a democratic socialistic society which guarantees well-being for every citizen.

I will take up the different sectors one by one. First I will take the agricultural sector. Agricultural production has shown an appreciable increase in 1964-65; it has risen to 87 million tonnes from a stagnation of 79 million tonnes. But this is not enough. We are 47 crores today and the population is increasing by a crore every year. In the Fouth Plan period, there will be 50 crores of people and they will be requiring 120 million tonnes of food. So we have a long way to go. We have to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains as early as possible. We cannot afford to depend on imports from foreign countries for ever and cannot afford to waste our precious and meagre foreign exchange. All measures have to be quickly adopted for increas agricultural production such as supply of improved seeds and improved implements, sufficient and timely supply, soil survey and soil conservation, of fertilisers and pesticides, adequate water supply and above all, timely credit to poor farmers in villages.

Agricultural credit is a great problem in villages today. Most people in rural areas are still in the grip of usurious moneylenders. The co-operative banks have not solved the problem. Government should therefore set up special agricultural credit banks at all block centres.

I come to industrial production. Industrial production has not been appreciable. It has shown only about 8 per cent increase. There is shortage of steel and cement. This has to be remedied. Sufficient steel and cement should be supplied to people for essential purposes, particularly for agricultural purposes. More cement plants should be set up in the public sector and in the private sector. There is scope for new cement plants in my district, Tirunelveli, since large quantities of limestone are available there. Government should set up one or two plants at least medium-sized cement plants there.

Small industries and rural industries should be sufficiently developed, in rural areas, both to speed up industrial growth and for removing unemployment and poverty.

I come to steel supply. Steel supply is not enough. More steel plants should be set up. In addition to Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro, a few more plants should be set up. The steering group on steel has recommended 4 new plants in addition to Bokaro and Salem. The fifth big plant should be set up at Salem if that is impossible technically, it may be set up at Hospet or Visakhapatnam. If a big plant with a productive capacity of 1.5 million tonnes cannot be set up at Salem, at least a medium-sized plant for special steels and alloy steels with a capacity of 5 lakh tonnes per annum should be established there, while a bigger plant may be set up at Hospet or Visakhapatnam. The detailed project report by Messrs. Dastour and Co., for the Salem plant says that the project is quite feasible and economical. The Madras Government has finished all preliminary work like land acquisition and survey and taken steps for provision of water supply, electricity supply and railway siding. I request the Central Government to set up the Salem plant at least at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The Madras State has no steel plant so far.

I come to port development Government should speed up all harbour projects like Mangalore and Tuticorin to promote the growth of trade and industry. The Tuticorin harbour project is being delayed for want of funds. Only two crores of rupees have been allotted for 1965-66. A sum of four crores of rupees should be allotted for 1965-66 according to the detailed project report. Even according to the preliminary report, three crores, of rupees should be aloltted. I submit, that a sum of four crores of rupees is absolutely essential for this year and I plead with all the earnestness at my command that the Finance Minister should allot at least Rs. 4 crores for 1965-66 for this project.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है मैं उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । इस देश में चर्चा है इस बात की इस बिल के द्वारा गरीब आदमियों को कम राहत पहुंचाई गई और धनियों को अधिक राहत पहुंचाई गई । मैं किसी कारण से आज की स्थिति में इस विरोध का विरोधी हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इस देश में इसह तरह की आबहाव या क्लाईमेट बनानी है कि हमारे यहां जो भी धन है, जिस जगह भी धन है वह निकले और इस देश में निर्माणकारी कार्यों में लगे । इसीलिये यह जो बात लिखी जा रही थी इस देश में कि गरीब आदमी की रीढ़ टूट रही है, इस बजट में उस गरीब आदमी के बोझ को थोड़ा घटाया गया । इसलिए घटाया गया कि लोग आश्वस्त हो जायें कि जिन के पास बचत है वह बचत इस देश में निर्माण के कार्यों में लगेगी।

[श्री ज्वा प्रा० ज्योतिषी]

मैं इस बात का बहुत स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन मुझे यह आशंका है कि दौलतमन्द इतने सीधे नहीं कि वह सरल तरीके से . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य कल जारी रखेंगे ।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 4, 1965/Vaisakha 14, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—RS—LSII—550 at LS—5-6-65—970